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(12) **United States Patent**
Yoshida

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,446,593 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 20, 2016**

(54) **LIQUID EJECTING HEAD HAVING A PLURALITY OF TRIBUTARY PATHS THROUGH WHICH LIQUID FLOWS AND LIQUID EJECTING APPARATUS**

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(72) Inventor: **Ayumi Yoshida**, Matsumoto (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Seiko Epson Corporation** (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/885,217**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 16, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0031211 A1 Feb. 4, 2016

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/656,038, filed on Mar. 12, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,186,896.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 19, 2014 (JP) 2014-056181

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B41J 2/14 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***B41J 2/1433*** (2013.01); ***B41J 2/14145*** (2013.01); ***B41J 2/14233*** (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14306* (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14362* (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14419* (2013.01); *B41J 2002/14491* (2013.01); *B41J 2202/20* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2011-088400 A 5/2011

Primary Examiner — Geoffrey Mruk
Assistant Examiner — Bradley Thies
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Harness, Dickey & Pierce, P.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A flow-path member has a flow path to supply liquid to each head main body having nozzle openings through which liquid is ejected. The flow path of the flow-path member includes a mainstream portion and a plurality of tributary portions which branch off from the mainstream portion. Each of the plurality of tributary portions includes a vertical flow path which is connected, on an outlet port side, to a manifold portion of the head main body. Furthermore, in the vertical flow path, the cross-sectional area changes in the middle thereof. In addition, in the respective vertical flow paths, positions at which the cross-sectional areas change are different from each other.

19 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets

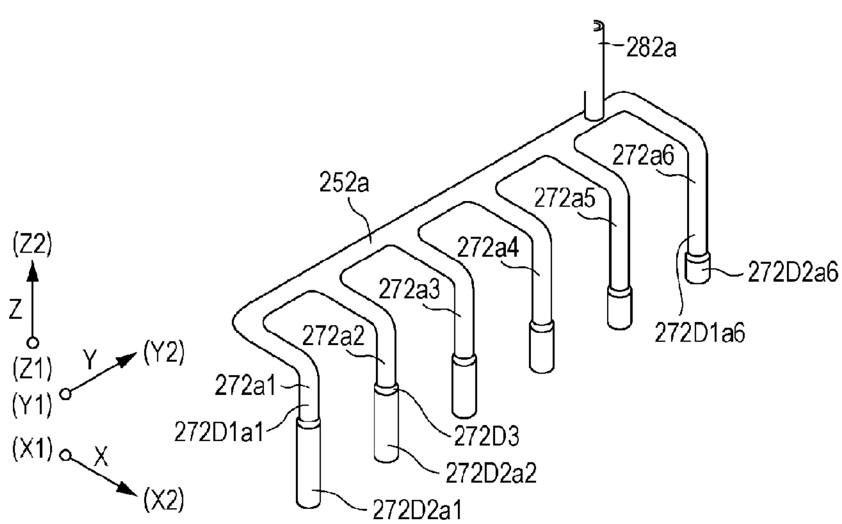


FIG. 1

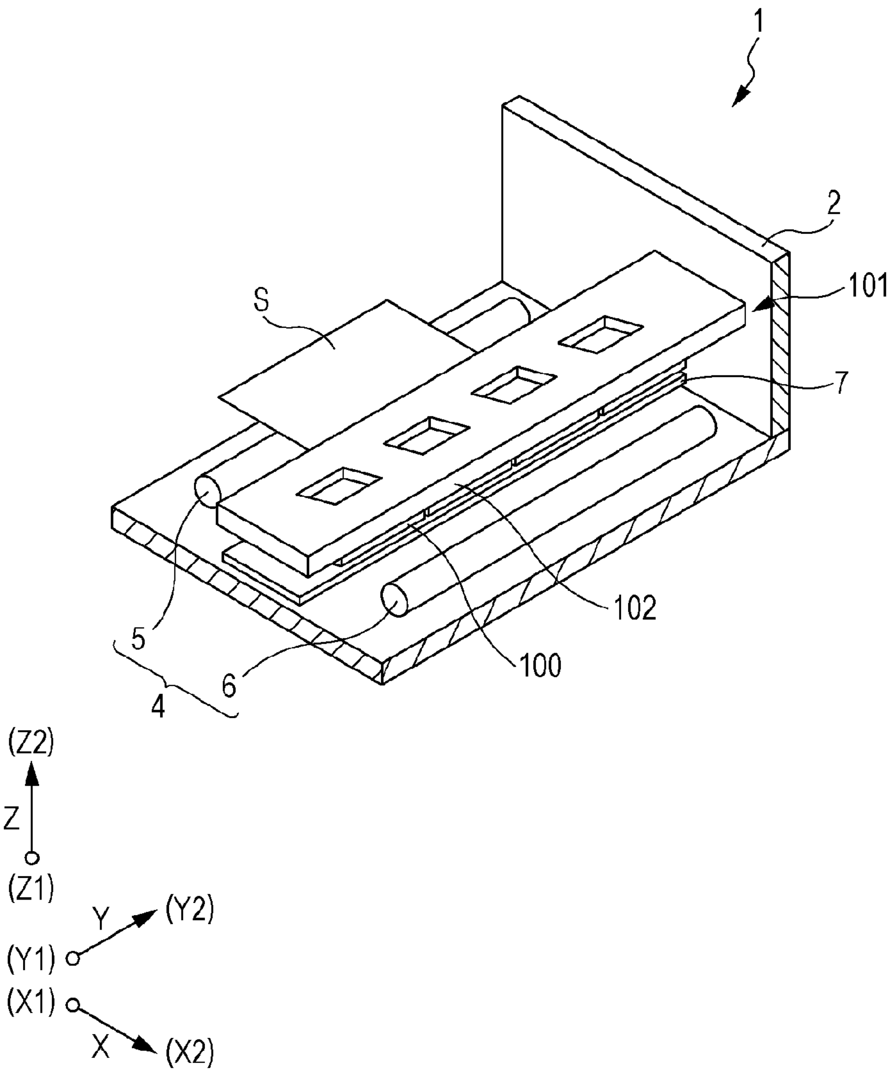
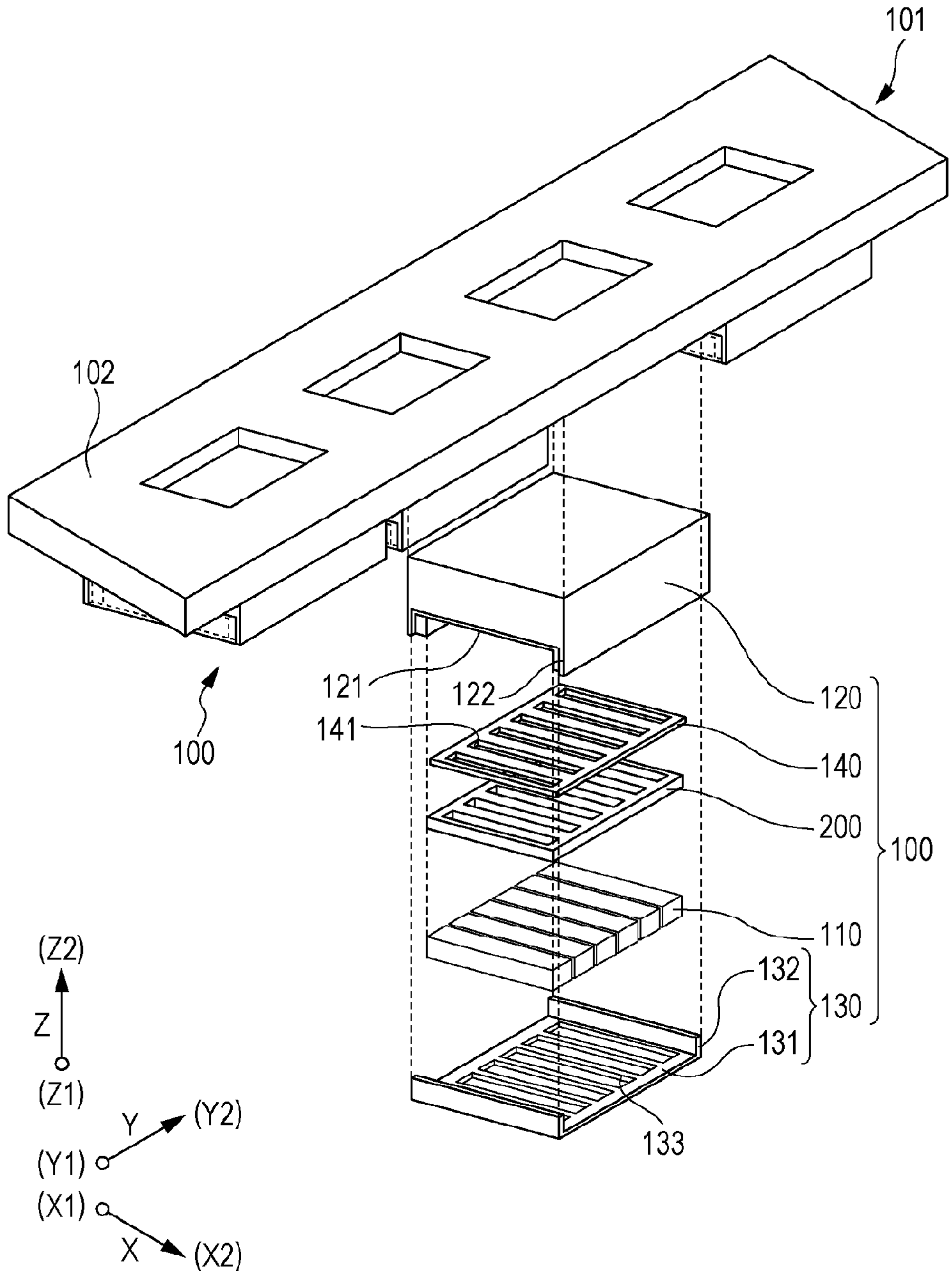


FIG. 2



101
102
100
121
122
120
141
140
200
100
110
132
130
131
133
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
Y
(Y2)
(Y1)
(X1)
X
(X2)

FIG. 3

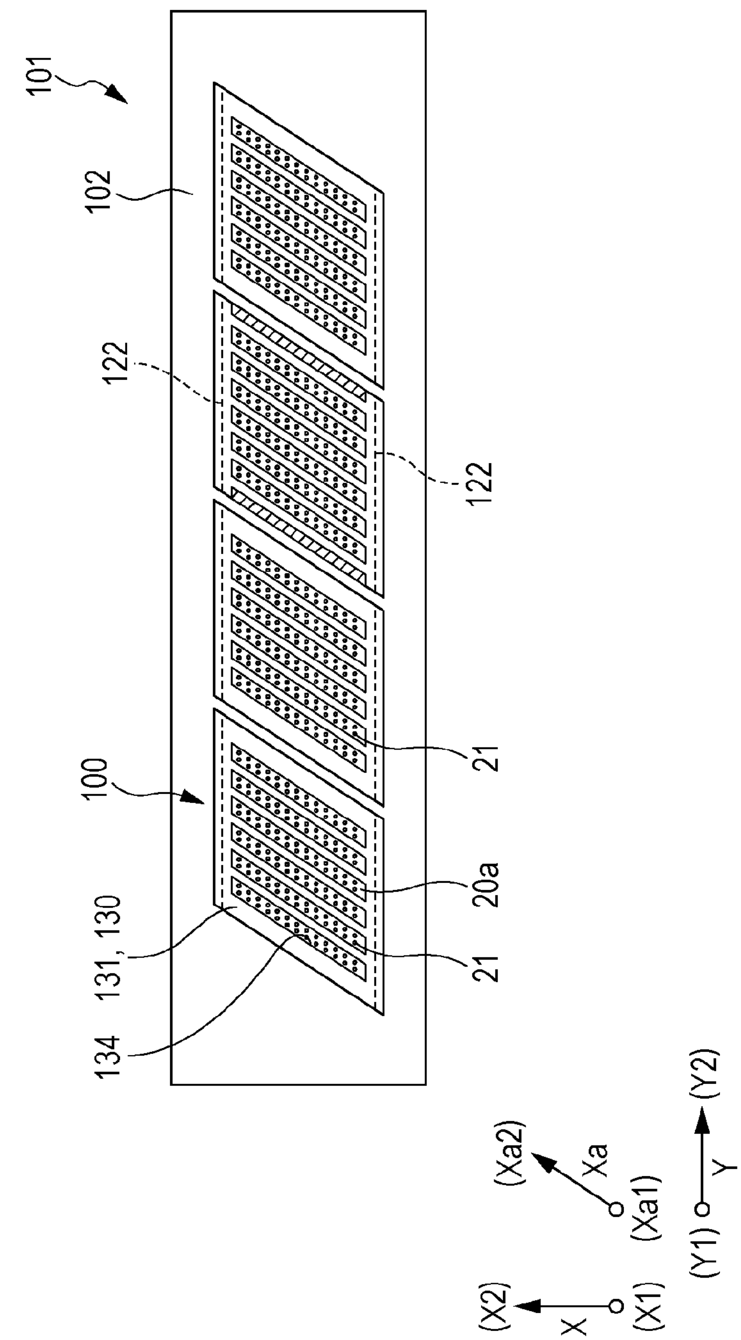


FIG. 4

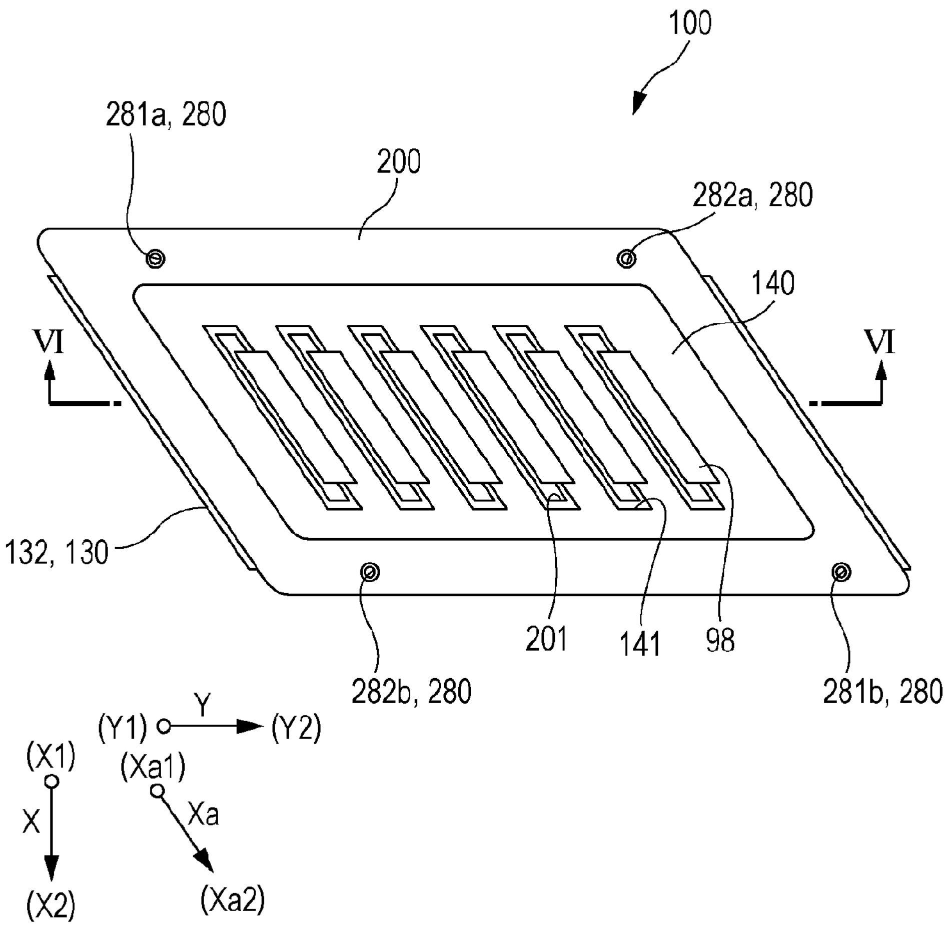

100
281a, 280
200
282a, 280
140
VI
VI
132, 130
201
141
98
282b, 280
281b, 280
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)
(X1)
X
(X2)
(Xa1)
Xa
(Xa2)

FIG. 5

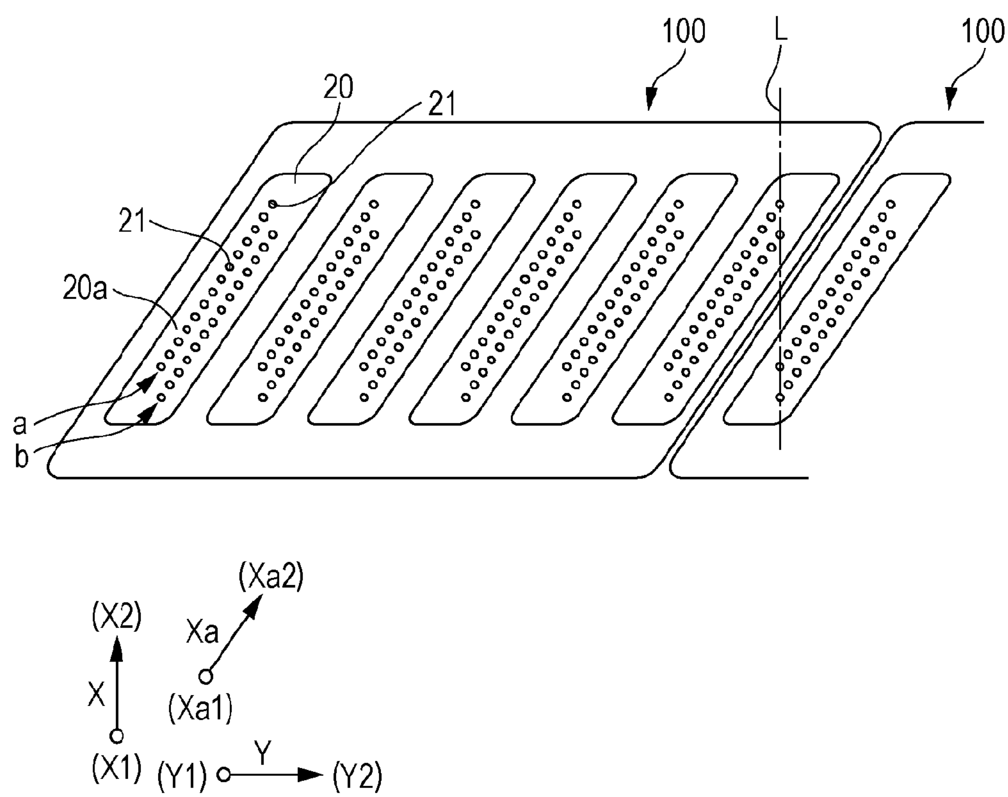
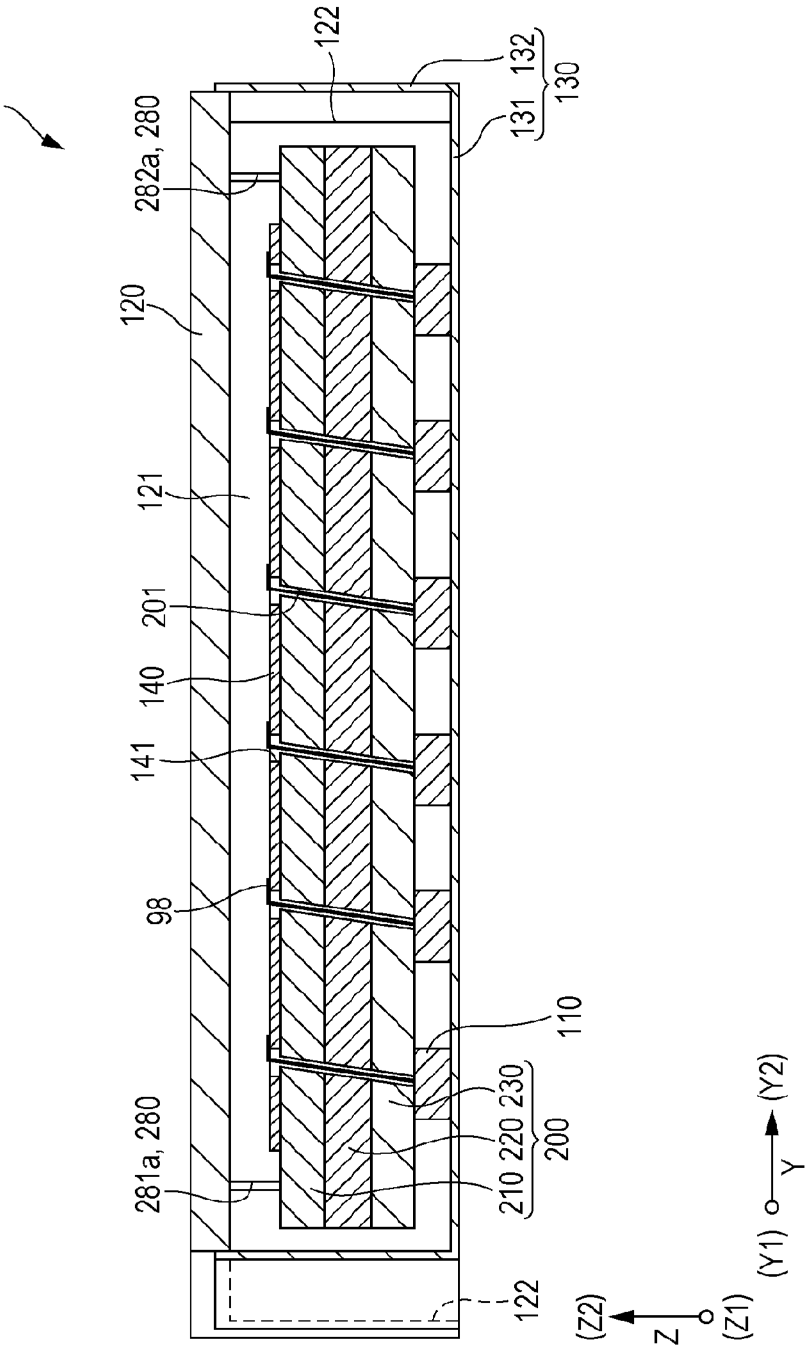


FIG. 6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282a, 280
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120
121
201
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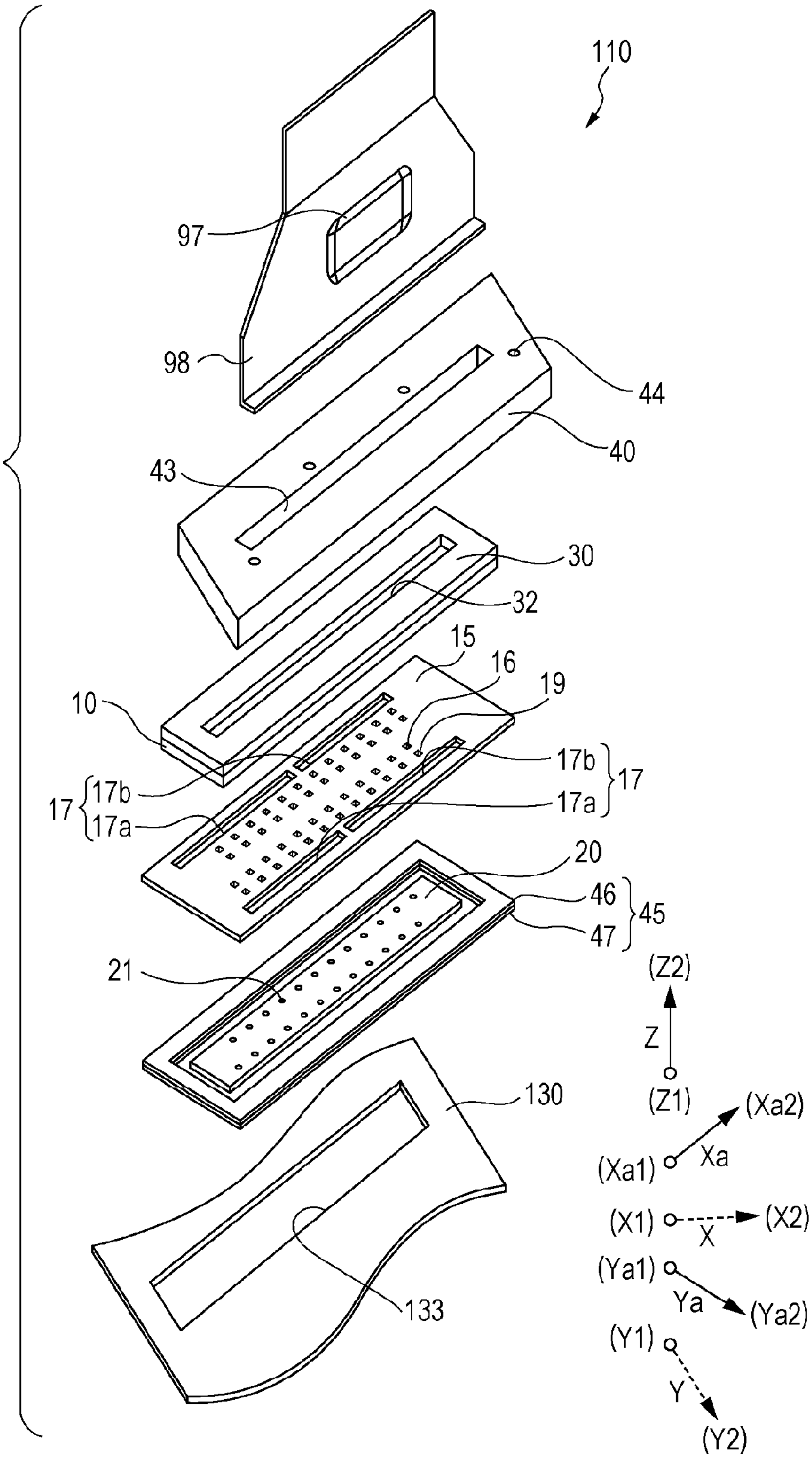
141
98
110
281a, 280
210
220
230
200
122
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)
(Z1)
Z
(Z2)

FIG. 7



110
97
98
44
40
43
30
32
15
16
19
10
17b
17
17a
17b
17
17a
20
46
45
47
21
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
130
(Xa2)
Xa
(Xa1)
(X1)
(X2)
X
(Ya1)
Ya
(Ya2)
133
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 8

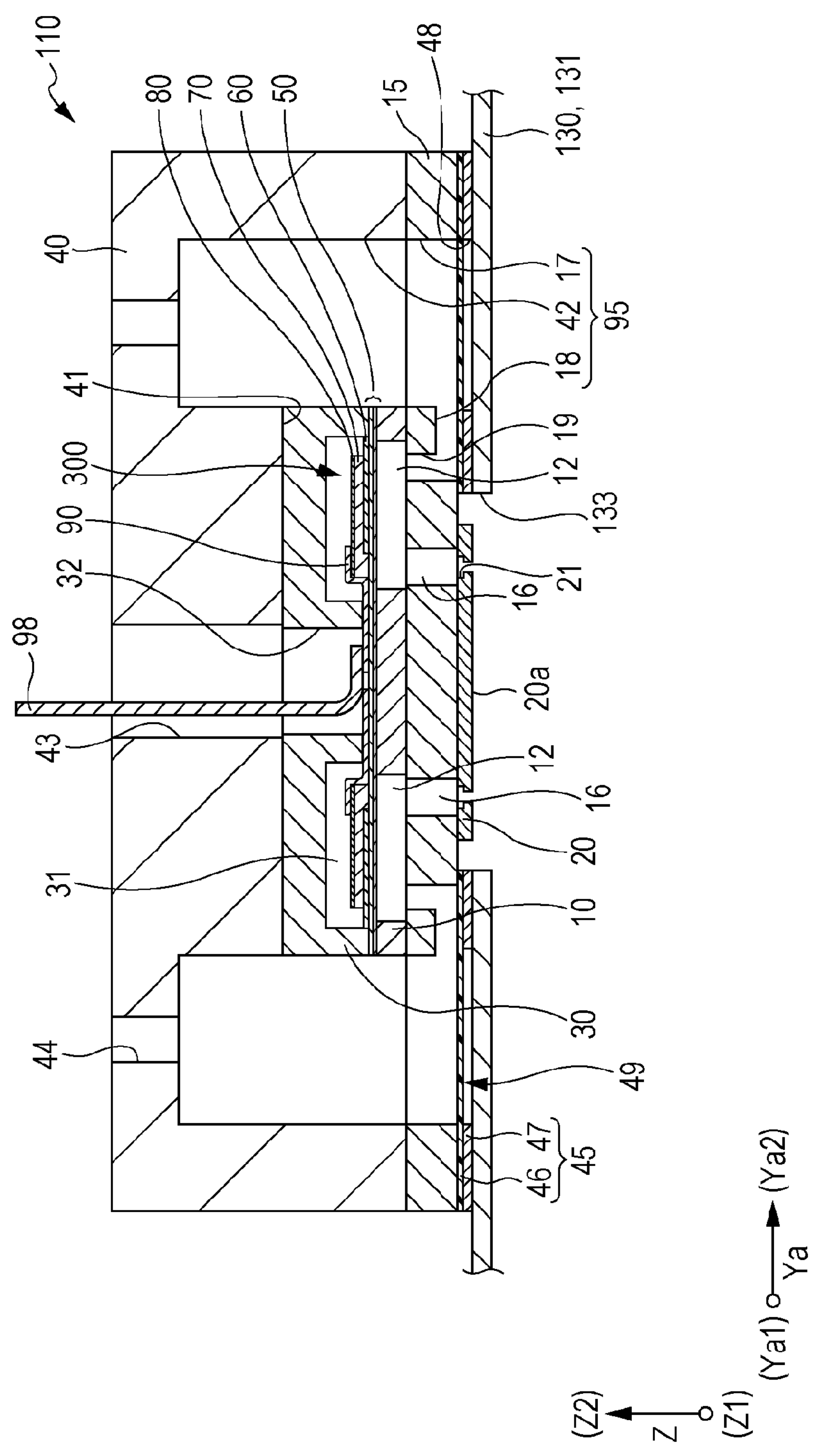

110
80
70
60
50
15
48
130, 131
40
17
42
95
18
41
19
300
12
133
90
21
32
16
98
20a
43
12
16
31
20
10
30
44
49
47
45
46
(Ya2)
Ya
(Ya1)
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)

FIG. 9

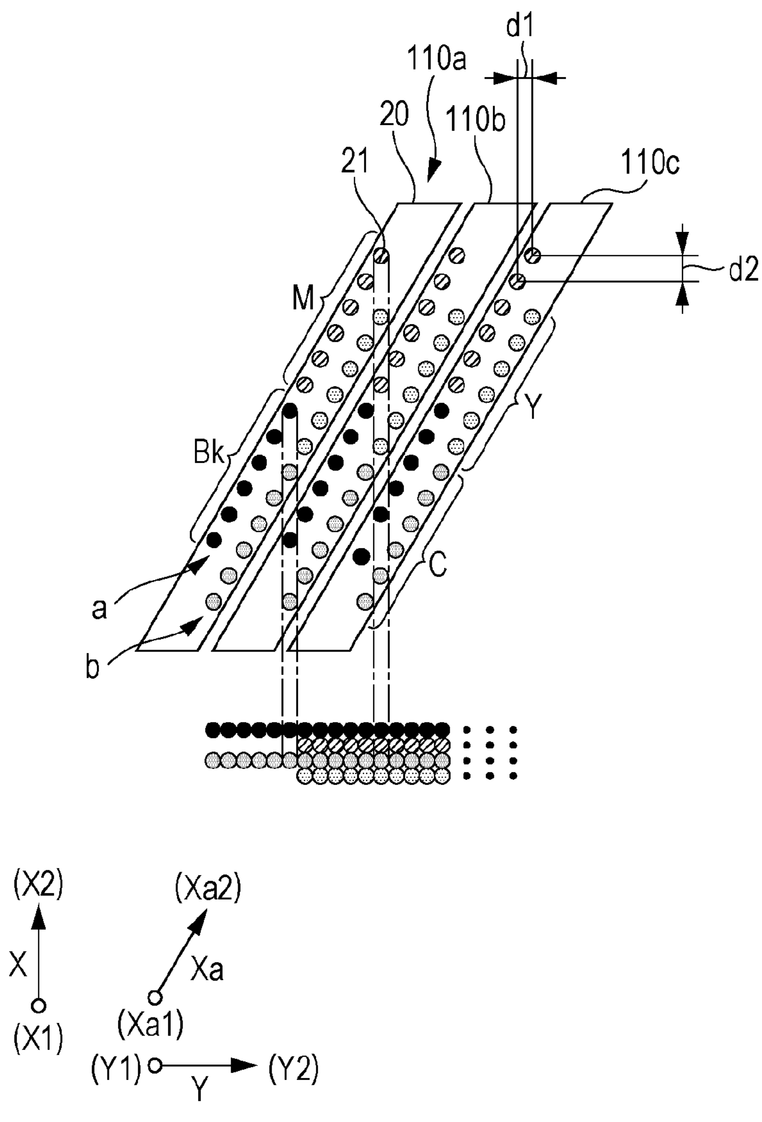


FIG. 10

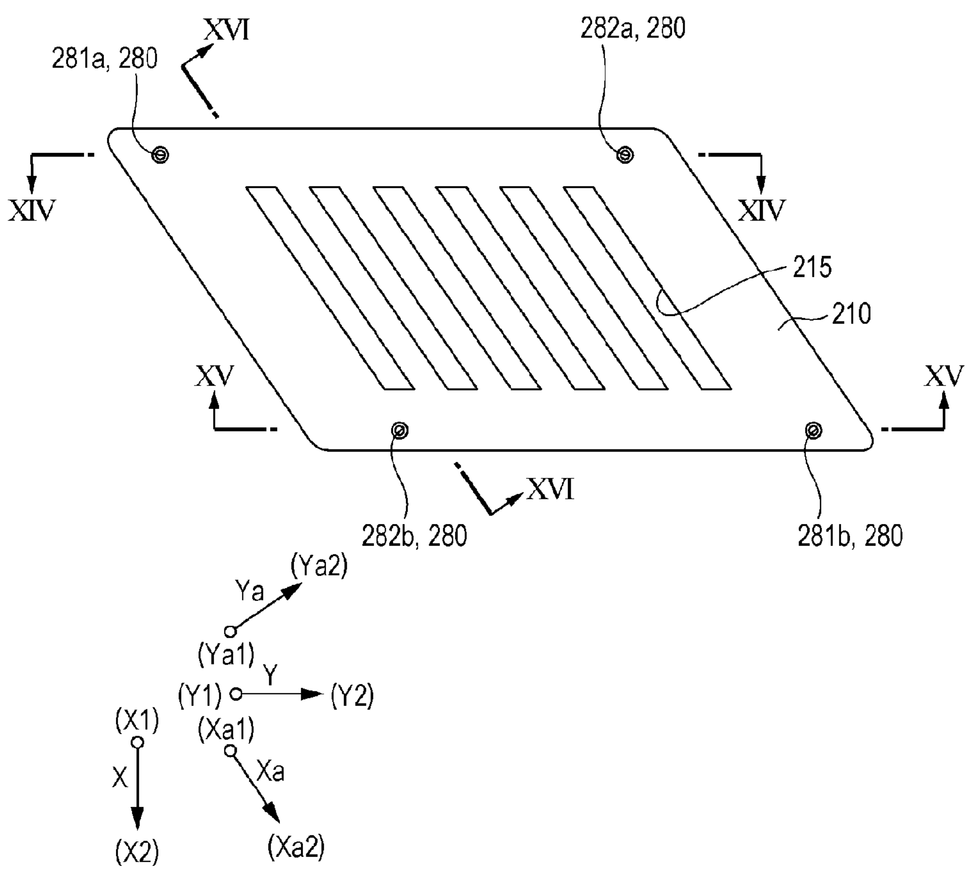

XVI
281a, 280
282a, 280
XIV
XIV
215
210
XV
XV
XVI
282b, 280
281b, 280
(Ya2)
Ya
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 11

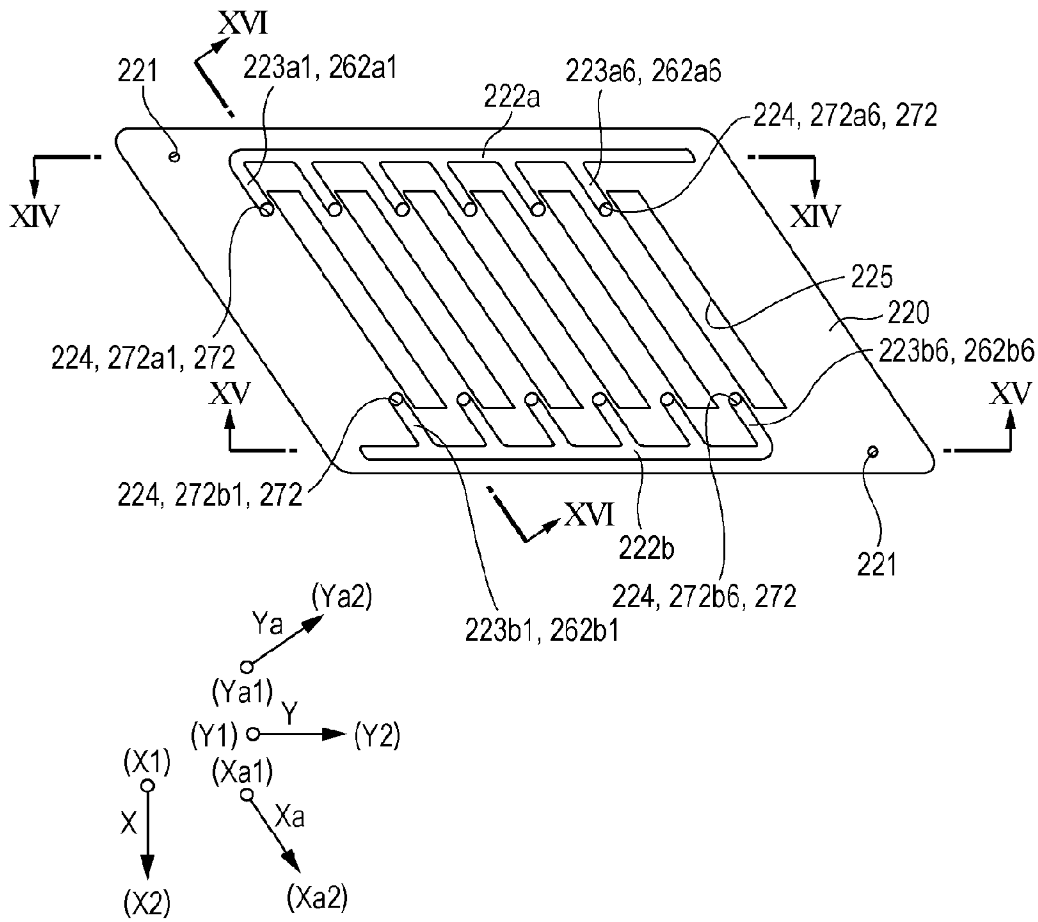
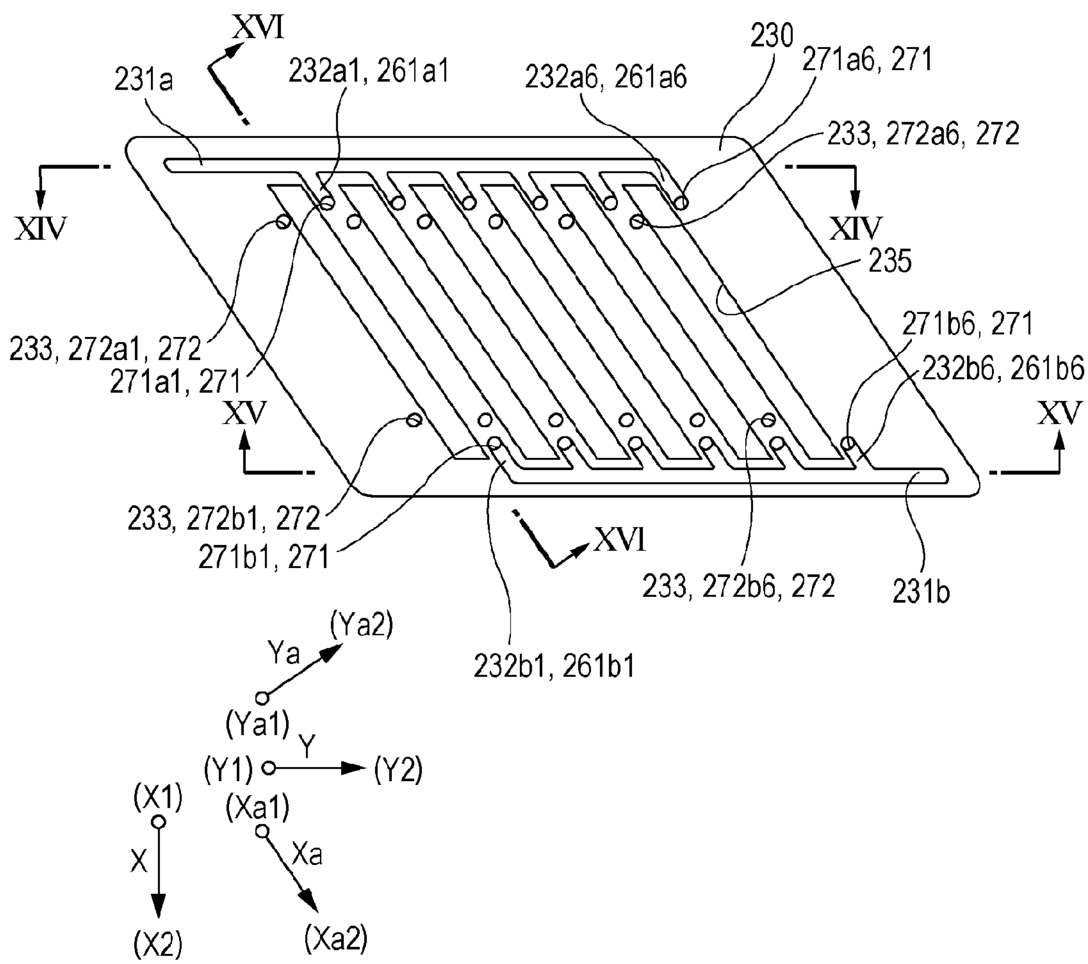
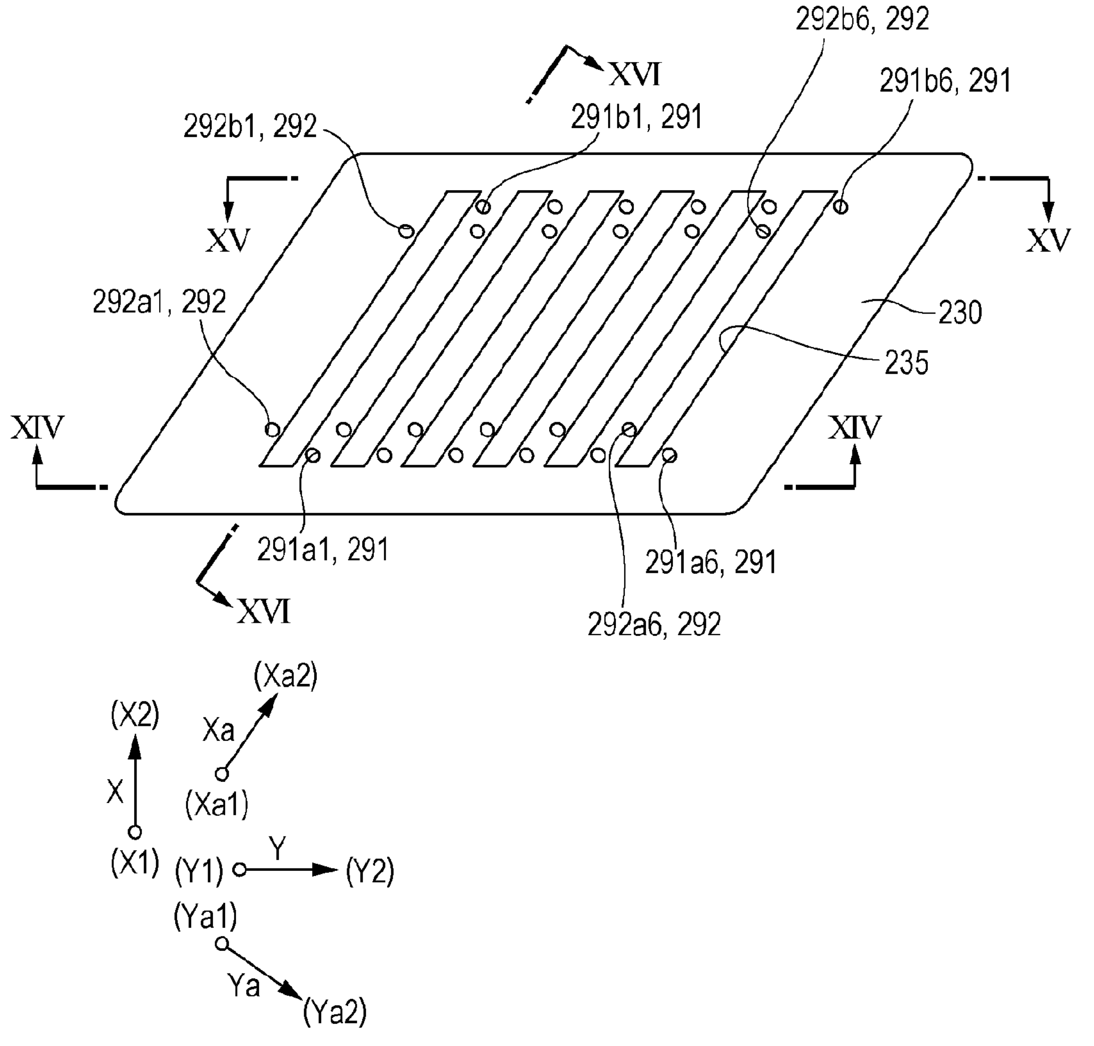

XVI
221
223a1, 262a1
222a
223a6, 262a6
224, 272a6, 272
XIV
XIV
225
220
224, 272a1, 272
223b6, 262b6
XV
XV
224, 272b1, 272
XVI
222b
221
224, 272b6, 272
223b1, 262b1
Ya
(Ya2)
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 12



XVI
231a
232a1, 261a1
232a6, 261a6
230
271a6, 271
233, 272a6, 272
XIV
XIV
235
271b6, 271
232b6, 261b6
233, 272a1, 272
271a1, 271
XV
XV
233, 272b1, 272
271b1, 271
XVI
233, 272b6, 272
231b
232b1, 261b1
Ya
(Ya2)
(Ya1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)
(X1)
(Xa1)
X
Xa
(X2)
(Xa2)

FIG. 13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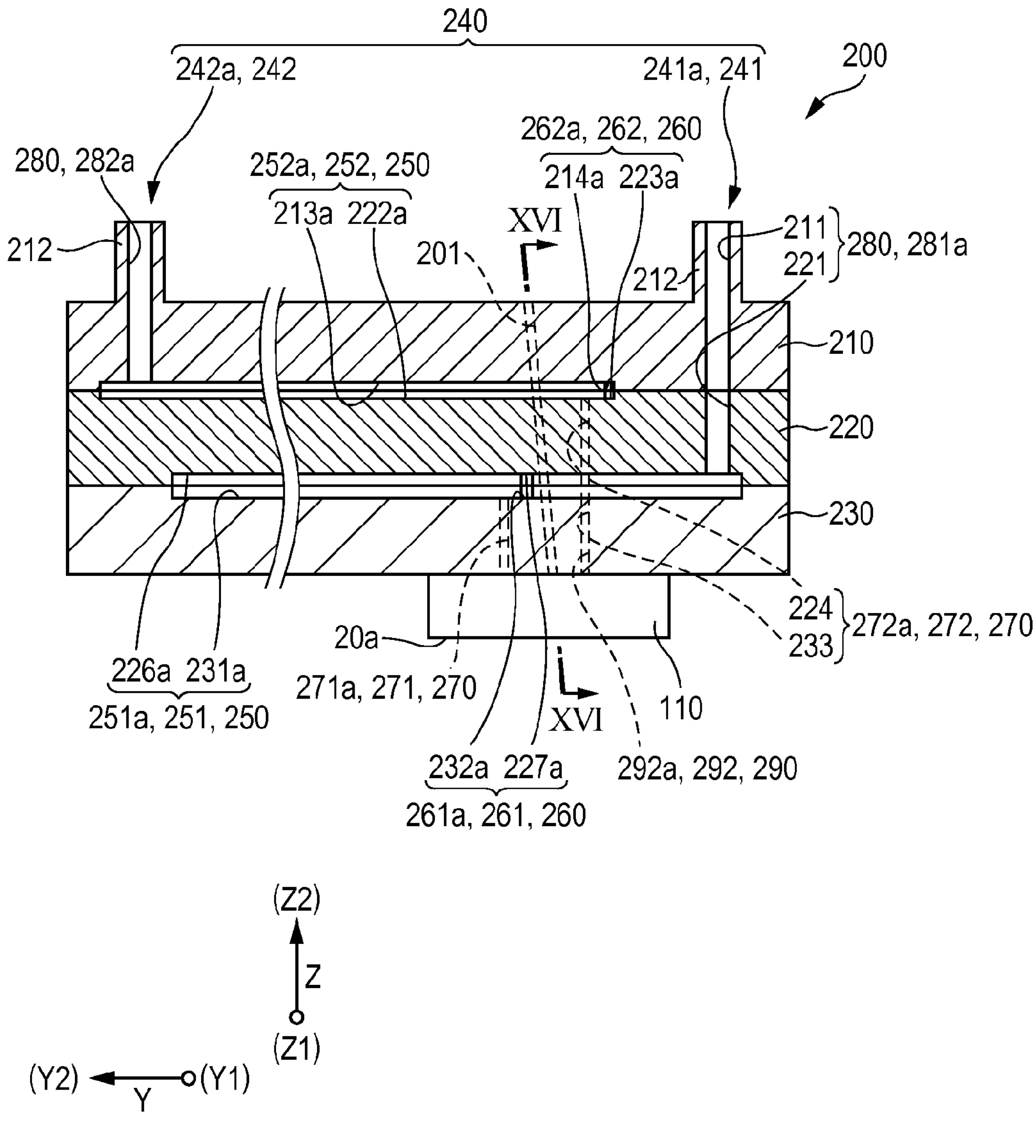
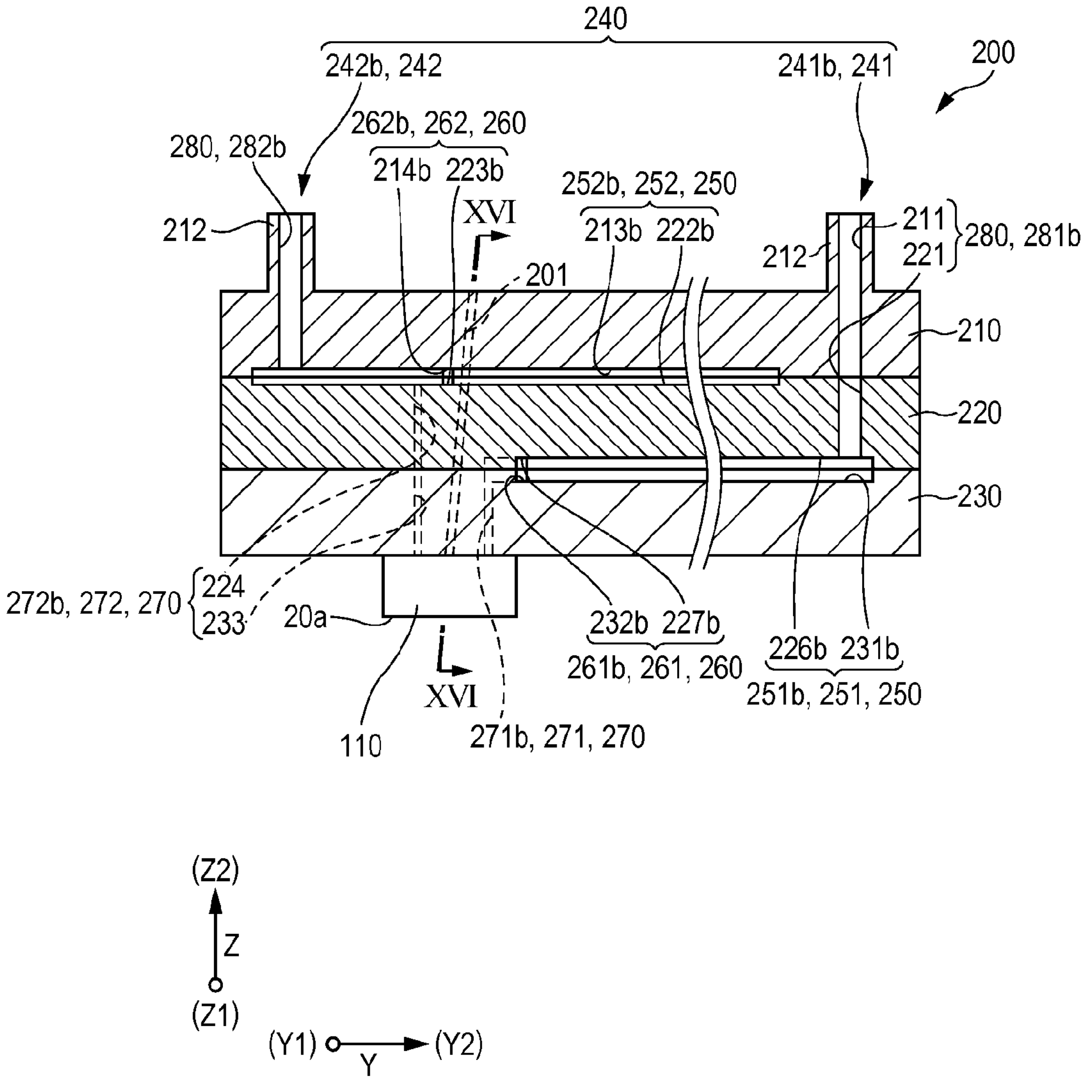
XVI
291b6, 291
292b1, 292
291b1, 291
XV
XV
292a1, 292
230
235
XIV
XIV
291a1, 291
291a6, 291
XVI
292a6, 292
(Xa2)
(X2)
Xa
X
(Xa1)
(X1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)
(Ya1)
Ya
(Ya2)

FIG. 14



240
242a, 242
241a, 241
200
262a, 262, 260
280, 282a
252a, 252, 250
214a 223a
213a 222a
XVI
211
280, 281a
212
201
221
212
210
220
230
224
272a, 272, 270
233
20a
226a 231a
271a, 271, 270
110
251a, 251, 250
XVI
232a 227a
292a, 292, 290
261a, 261, 260
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y2)
(Y1)
Y

FIG. 15



240
242b, 242
241b, 241
200
262b, 262, 260
280, 282b
214b 223b
252b, 252, 250
XVI
212
213b 222b
211
221
280, 281b
212
201
210
220
230
272b, 272, 270
224
233
20a
232b 227b
261b, 261, 260
226b 231b
251b, 251, 250
XVI
110
271b, 271, 270
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 16

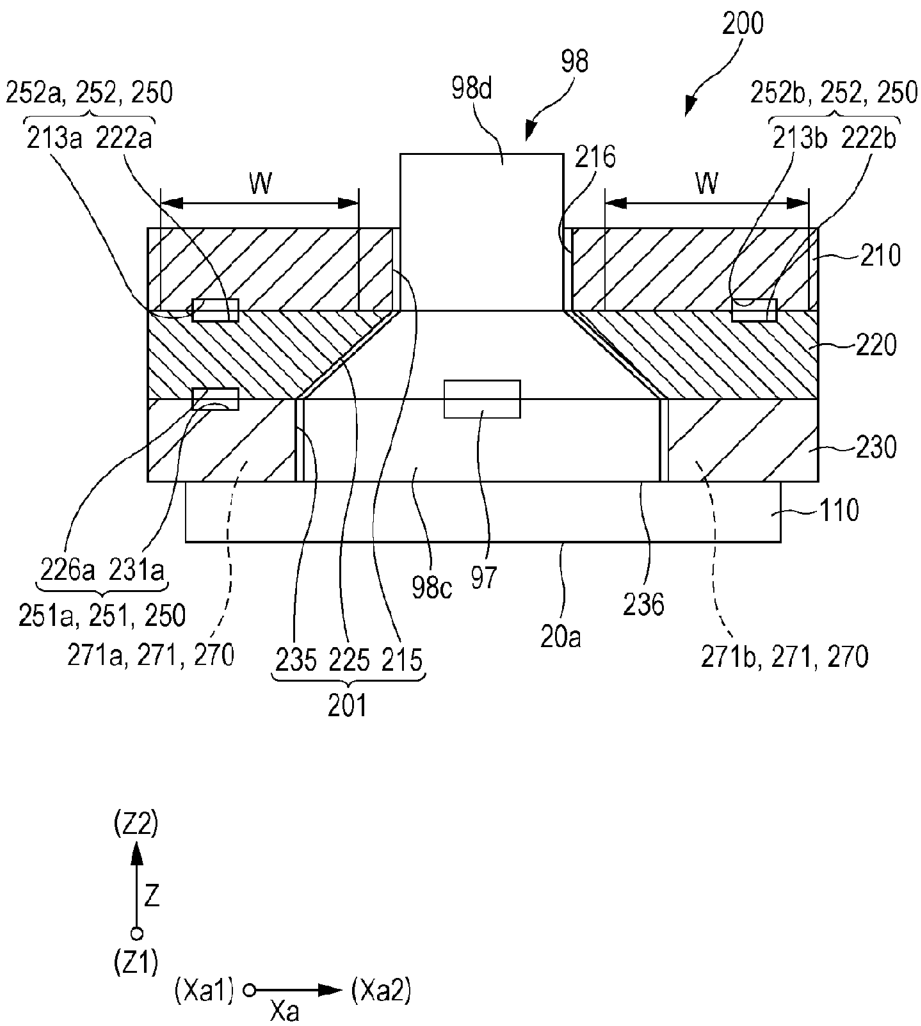

200
98
98d
252a, 252, 250
213a 222a
252b, 252, 250
213b 222b
216
W
W
210
220
230
110
226a 231a
251a, 251, 250
271a, 271, 270
235 225 215
201
98c
97
20a
236
271b, 271, 270
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Xa1)
Xa
(Xa2)

FIG. 17A

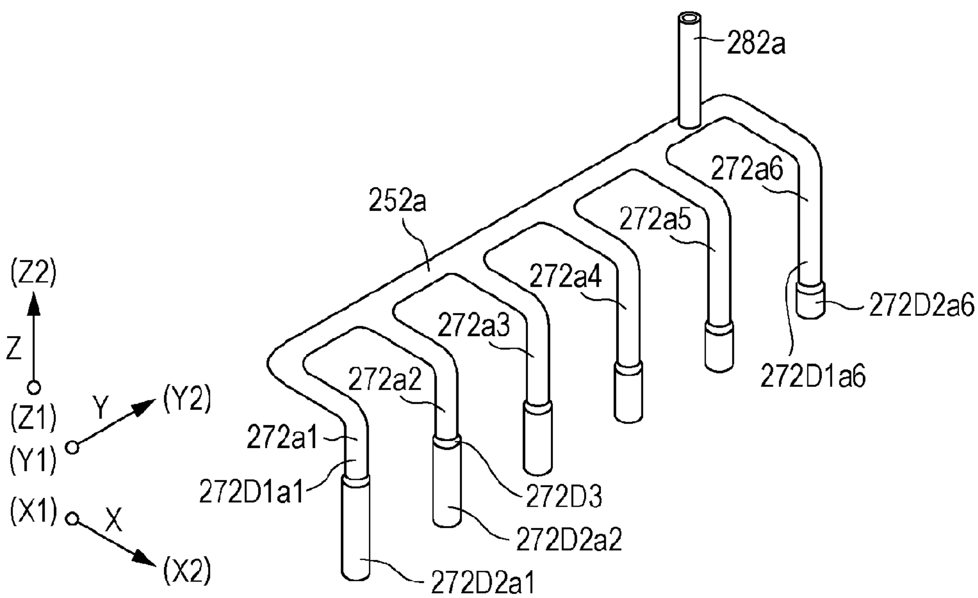


FIG. 17B

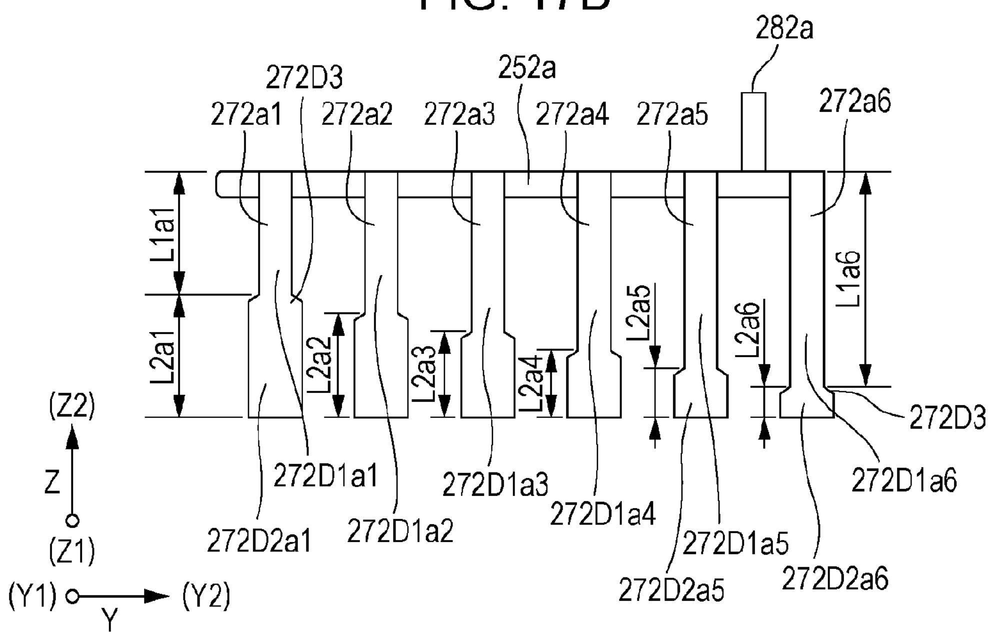


FIG. 18

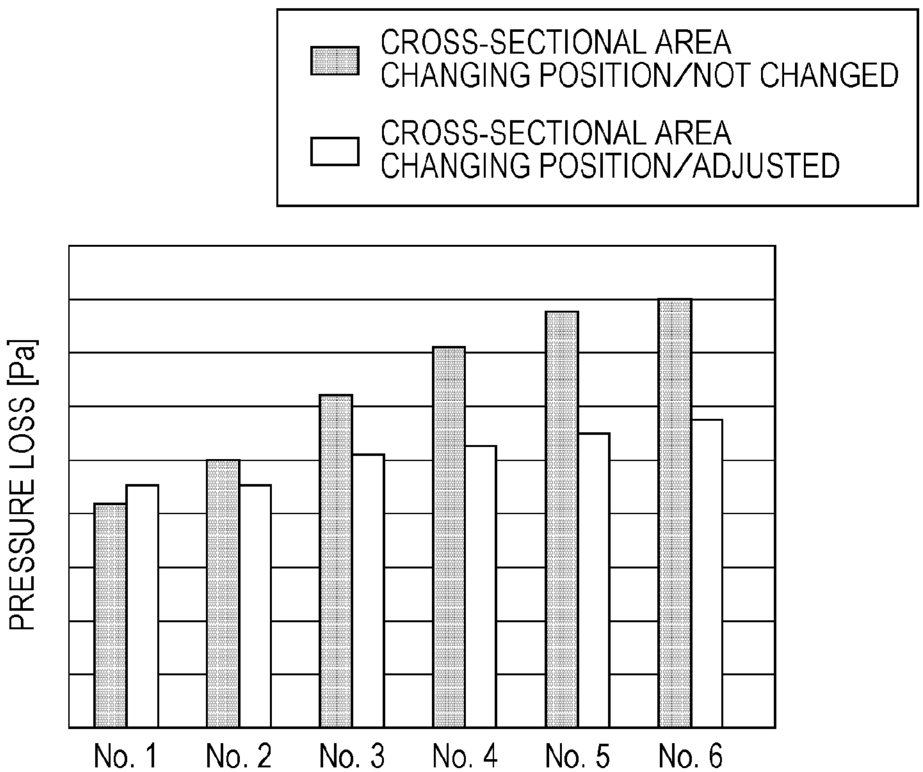
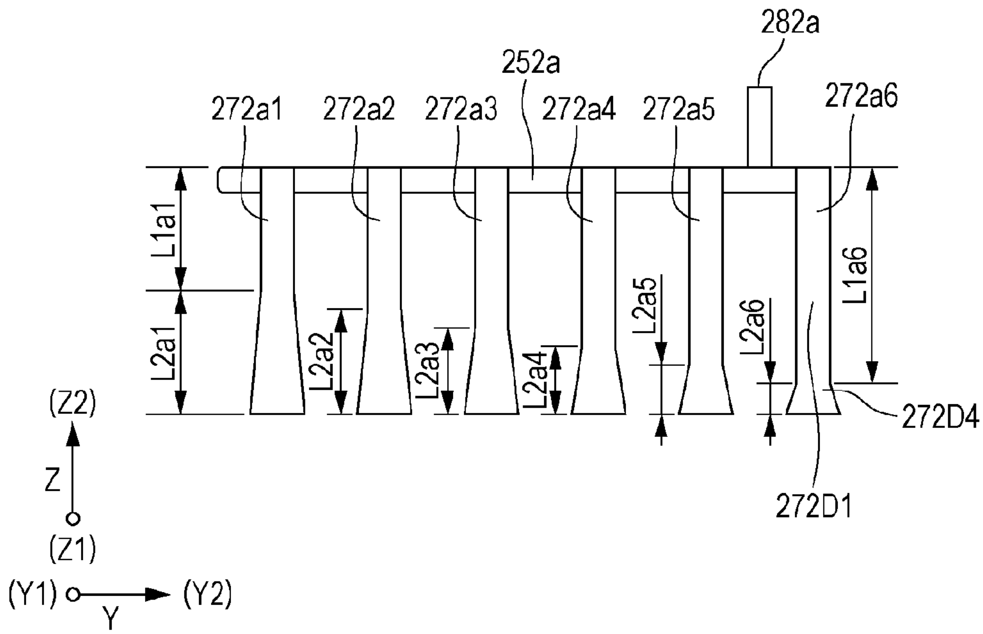

CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA CHANGING POSITION/NOT CHANGED
CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA CHANGING POSITION/ADJUSTED
PRESSURE LOSS [Pa]
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6

FIG. 19


282a
252a
272a1
272a2
272a3
272a4
272a5
272a6
L1a1
L2a1
L2a2
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L2a5
L2a6
L1a6
272D4
272D1
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 20

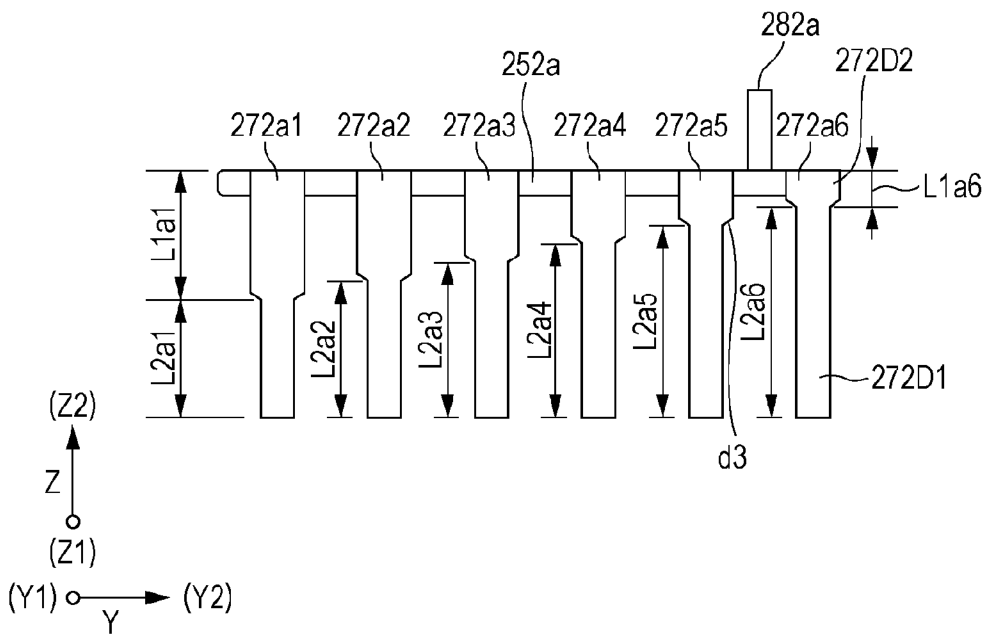

282a
252a
272D2
272a1
272a2
272a3
272a4
272a5
272a6
L1a6
L1a1
L2a1
L2a2
L2a3
L2a4
L2a5
L2a6
272D1
d3
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(Y1)
Y
(Y2)

FIG. 21A

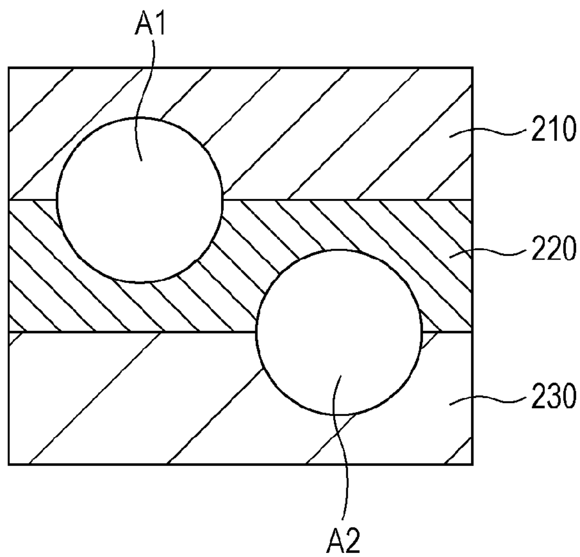


FIG. 21B

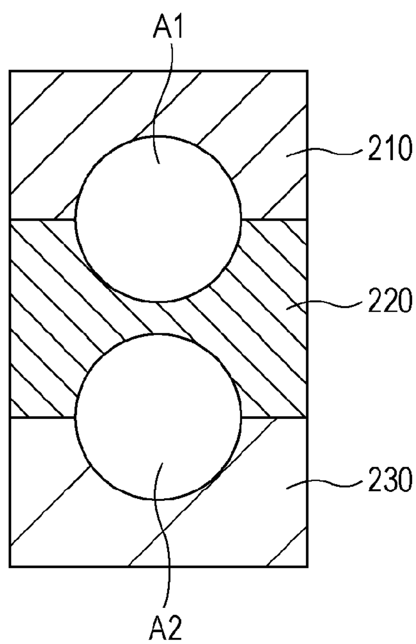


FIG. 22

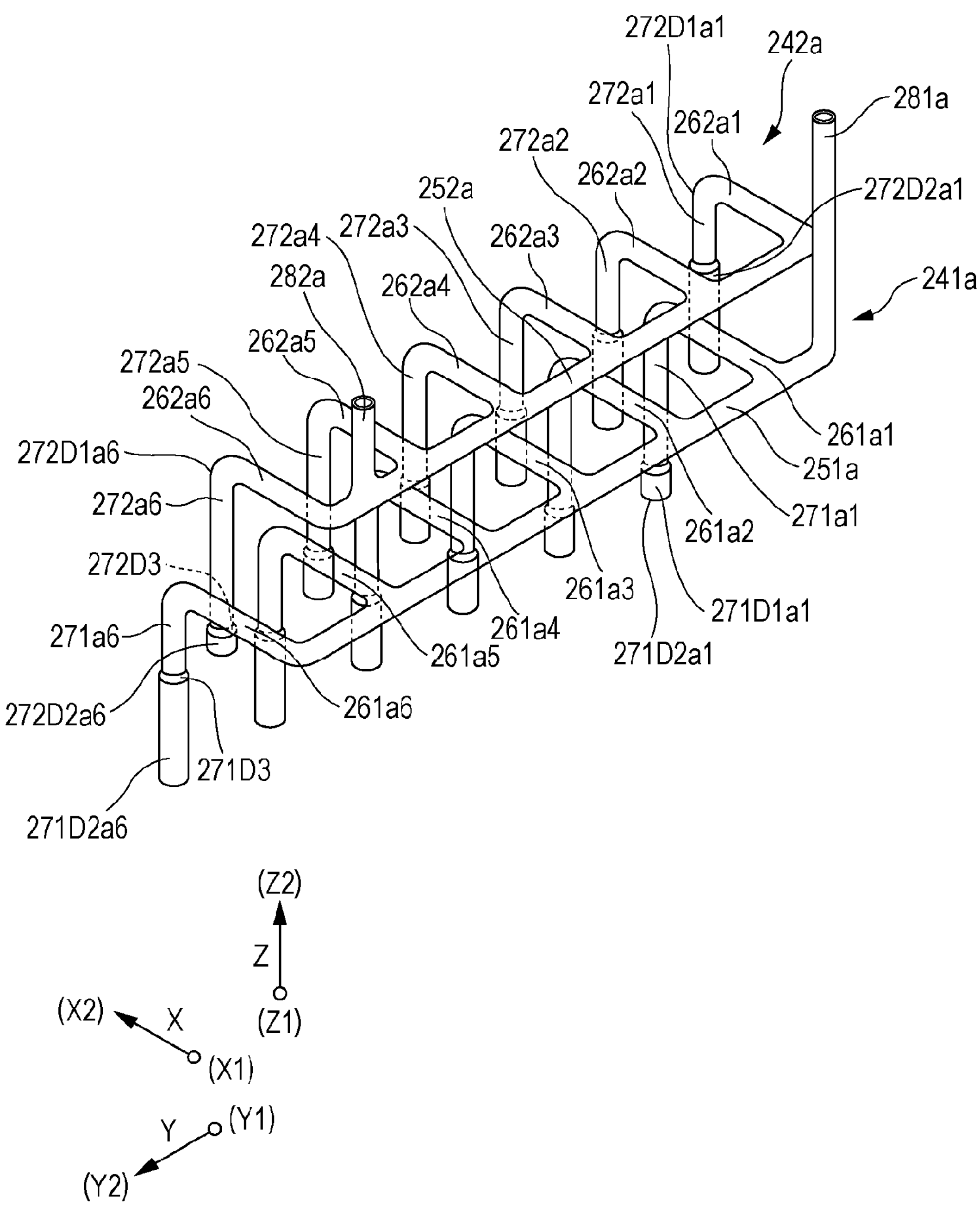
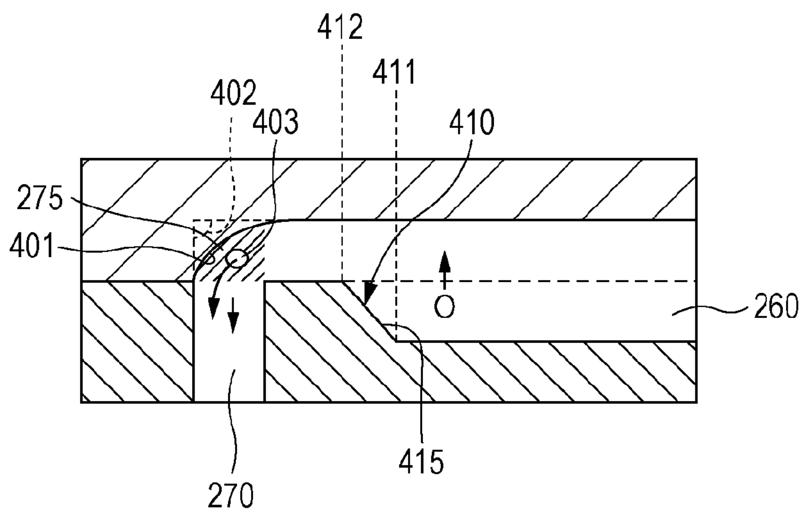

272D1a1
242a
281a
272a1
262a1
272a2
262a2
272D2a1
252a
272a4
272a3
262a3
241a
282a
262a4
262a5
272a5
262a6
261a1
272D1a6
251a
272a6
271a1
261a2
272D3
261a3
271a6
261a4
271D1a1
261a5
271D2a1
272D2a6
261a6
271D3
271D2a6
(Z2)
Z
(Z1)
(X2)
X
(X1)
Y
(Y1)
(Y2)

FIG. 23


412
411
402
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410
275
401
O
260
270
415

FIG. 24

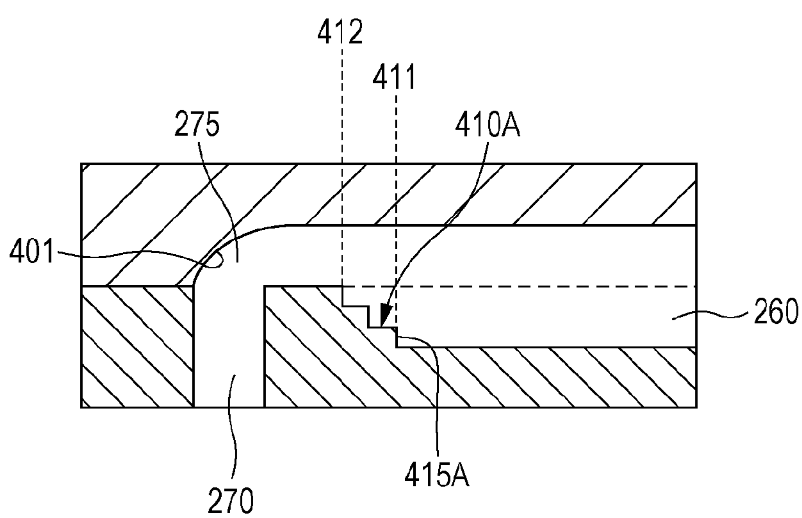

412
411
275
410A
401
260
270
415A

FIG. 25A

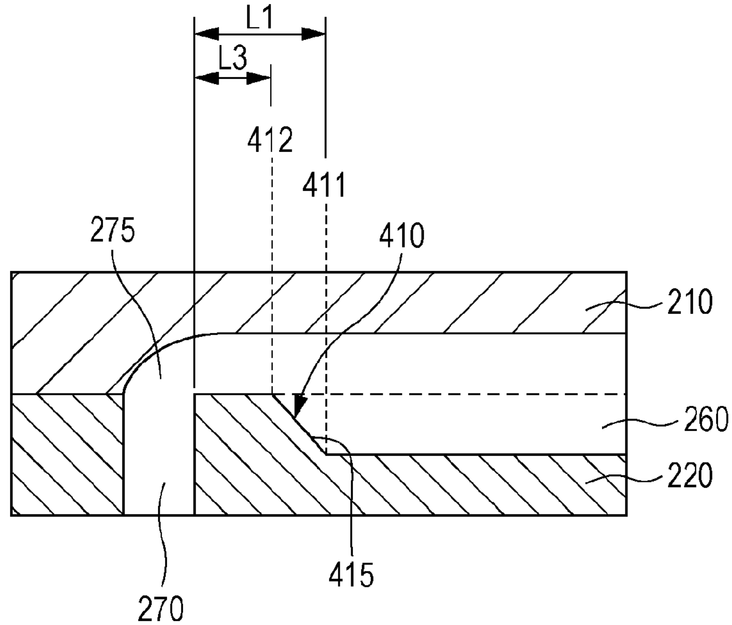


FIG. 25B

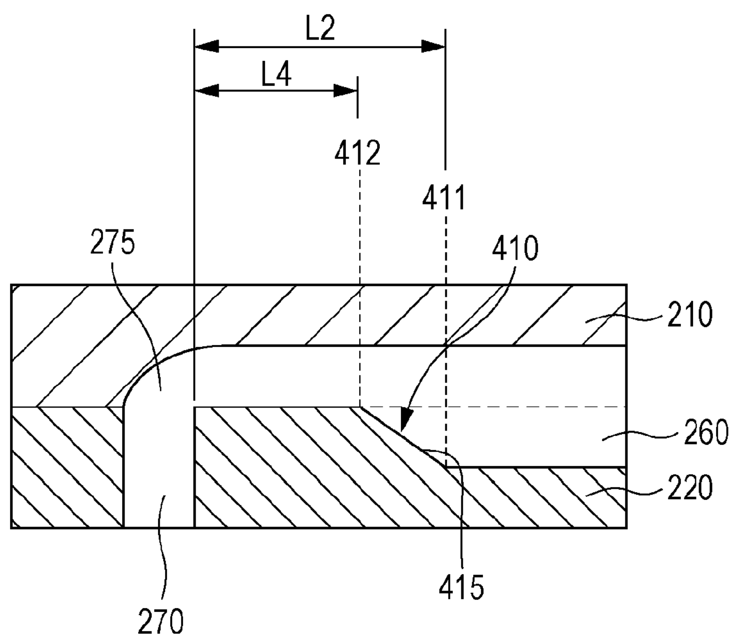


FIG. 26

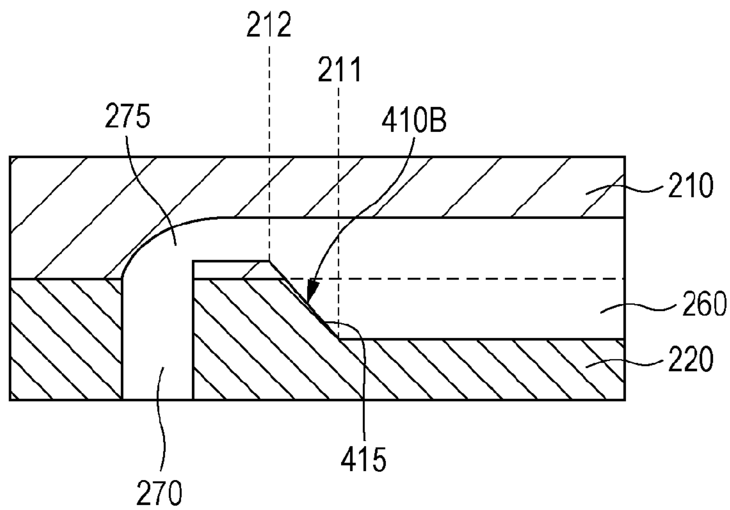
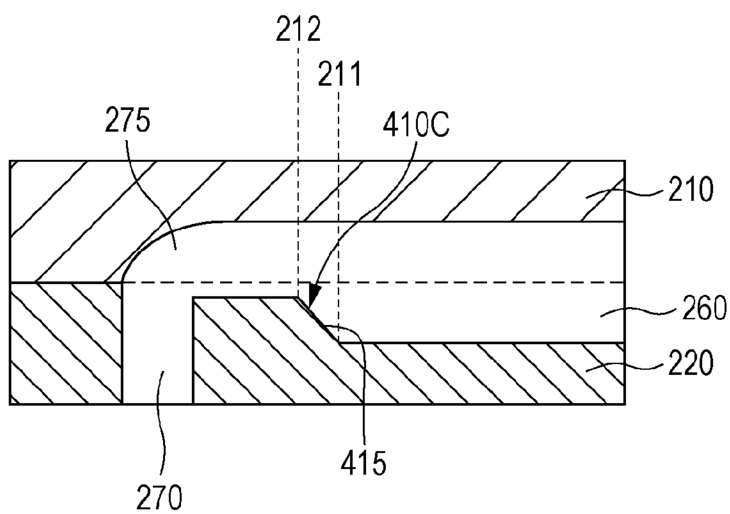

212
211
275
410B
210
260
220
270
415

FIG. 27


212
211
275
410C
210
260
220
270
415

LIQUID EJECTING HEAD HAVING A PLURALITY OF TRIBUTARY PATHS THROUGH WHICH LIQUID FLOWS AND LIQUID EJECTING APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/656,038, filed on Mar. 12, 2015, which claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-056181 filed on Mar. 19, 2014. The entire disclosures of the above applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a liquid ejecting head in which liquid is ejected from nozzle openings and a liquid ejecting apparatus.

2. Related Art

An ink jet type recording head which includes a head main body in which a pressure generation chamber communicating with a nozzle opening through which ink droplets are discharged is deformed by a pressure generation unit, such as a piezoelectric element, in such a manner that ink droplet is discharged through the nozzle opening and a flow-path member which constitutes a flow path of ink supplied to the head main body is known as a liquid ejecting head.

In a case where a plurality of tributary flow paths which communicate, via bifurcation points, with mainstream flow paths having a common ink-supply source are provided in such an ink jet type recording head, it is necessary to set discharge properties of heads as same as possible by reducing variation in pressure losses in the tributary flow paths. Here, technique in which, when ink is supplied to a plurality of heads through supply tubes having a bifurcation function, the cross-sectional areas of the respective supply tubes change in accordance with the distances from a liquid storage unit to the respective heads has been disclosed (see JP-A-2011-88400).

However, in the configuration disclosed in JP-A-2011-88400, basically, a tube is used as the flow path. Thus, the cross-sectional area of the entirety of the flow path changes. Accordingly, a problem in relation to the connectability of the flow paths or variation in flow velocities in the respective flow paths is not considered, and thus the problem in relation to the connectability of the flow paths or variation in flow velocities in the respective flow paths cannot be solved. In addition, a problem that the size necessary for the flow path increases in accordance with an increase in the number of bifurcation portions is also not solved. Furthermore, there is no particular mention in relation to a supply pressure with respect to the mainstream flow path. In some cases, a problem that, in a tributary flow path in which the flow velocity is small, it is necessary to extremely increase, for example, the supply pressure with respect to the mainstream flow path, in order to ensure adequate air-bubble discharge properties is caused.

Such a problem is not limited to an ink jet type recording head but shared by a liquid ejecting head unit which ejects liquid other than ink.

SUMMARY

An advantage of some aspects of the invention is to provide a liquid ejecting head in which, when a plurality of tributary flow paths communicating with a mainstream flow path via bifurcation points are provided, pressure losses in the respective tributary flow paths are adjusted and which solves at least one of a problem in relation to connectability of a flow path, a problem in relation to variation in flow velocity, a problem in relation to the size necessary for a flow path, and the like and a liquid ejecting apparatus.

Aspect 1

According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a liquid ejecting head which includes a plurality of head main bodies, each of which includes a liquid ejection surface having nozzle openings through which liquid is ejected and a flow-path member in which a flow path is provided to supply liquid to the respective head main bodies. The flow path of the flow-path member includes a mainstream portion which is connected to an inlet port that receives liquid from a liquid supply source and a plurality of tributary portions which branch off from the mainstream portion. In addition, each of the plurality of tributary portions includes a vertical flow path which extends in the vertical direction and communicates, on an outlet port side, with a manifold portion of the head main body. Furthermore, in the vertical flow path, the cross-sectional area changes in the middle thereof. In the respective vertical flow paths, the distances from the liquid ejection surface to positions at which the cross-sectional areas of the vertical flow paths change are different from each other.

In this aspect, the cross-sectional area changes in the middle of the vertical flow path, in such a manner that flow path resistance changes. Thus, the respective tributary portions can have different flow-path resistances. In addition, the lengths of the respective flow paths are appropriately set, in such a manner that, for example, variation in the pressure losses in the respective tributary portions can be reduced or the pressure losses in the respective tributary portions can be appropriately set. Furthermore, even when the number of tributary portions increases, the positions at which the cross-sectional areas of the vertical flow paths change may be appropriately set in the respective tributary portions. As a result, it is possible to reduce the radial-direction size necessary for the flow path, compared to in the case where the cross-sectional area of the entirety of the tributary portion changes.

Aspect 2

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 1, it is preferable that the mainstream portion is provided extending in a horizontal direction. In addition, it is preferable that the vertical flow path includes a portion having a first cross-sectional area and a portion having a second cross-sectional area which is greater than the first cross-sectional area. Furthermore, it is preferable that, in the respective vertical flow paths, the lengths of the portions having the first cross-sectional area are different from each other. In this aspect, the mainstream portion extends in the horizontal direction. As a result, even when a plurality of tributary portions are provided, it is possible to reduce the size of the flow-path member in the vertical direction, compared to in the case where liquid is supplied through a flow path inclined with respect to the horizontal direction. Furthermore, in the respective vertical flow paths, the lengths of the portions having the first cross-sectional area are different from each other. As a result, it is easy to set the supply pressures with respect to the respective tributary portions to the same value or a desired value.

Aspect 3

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 2, it is preferable that, in the tributary portions, the positions of the portions having the first cross-sectional area are the same in relation to the portions having the second cross-sectional area. In this aspect, in the tributary portions, the diameters of the outlet ports connected to the head main body can be set to the same value. As a result, it is easy to connect the tributary portions and the head main body.

Aspect 4

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspect 3, it is preferable that the portion having the second cross-sectional area is located downstream from the portion having the first cross-sectional area. In this aspect, a portion having a large cross-sectional area is located downstream from a portion having a small cross-sectional area. As a result, it is possible to prevent dragging of air bubbles in a connection portion between the portion having the first cross-sectional area and the portion having the second cross-sectional area. Furthermore, the flow velocity in the portion having the first cross-sectional area can be set to be faster than that of the portion having the second cross-sectional area. As a result, it is possible to prevent air bubbles from remaining in a flow path extending to the vertical flow path.

Aspect 5

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 4, it is preferable that, in the vertical flow path, a portion in which the cross-sectional area changes has a tapered shape. In this aspect, it is possible to prevent air bubbles from remaining in the connection portion between the portion having the first cross-sectional area and the portion having the second cross-sectional area.

Aspect 6

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 5, it is preferable that the mainstream portion is formed in a two-stage shape in a vertical direction. In addition, it is preferable that supply pressures are the same in two groups of the tributary portions which are connected to a common head main body and branch off from the mainstream portion having a two-stage shape in the vertical direction. In this aspect, even when the mainstream portion are formed in a two-stage shape, supply pressures with respect to two-stage-shaped tributary portions connected to a common head main body can be set to the same value.

Aspect 7

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 6, it is preferable that a wiring substrate connected to the head main body is provided in a portion between adjacent tributary portions of the plurality of tributary portions. In this aspect, the size of the liquid ejecting head can be reduced by arranging the wiring substrate in a space between adjacent tributary portions.

Aspect 8

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 7, it is preferable that the liquid ejecting head further includes a common outlet-port forming member which forms the outlet ports of the plurality of tributary portions. In this aspect, the outlet-port forming member shared in common to the plurality of head main bodies are provided. Thus, it is easy to fix the flow-path forming member to the plurality of head main bodies, compared to in the case where outlet-port forming members are separately provided corresponding to the respective head main bodies having the manifolds. As a result, connectability between the head main body and the vertical flow path is improved.

Aspect 9

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 8, it is preferable that the flow-path member which forms the plurality of tributary portions includes a common vertical-flow-path forming member. In addition, it is preferable that the vertical flow path of which the cross-sectional area changes in the middle thereof is formed in the vertical-flow-path forming member. In this aspect, a vertical-flow-path forming member shared in common to the plurality of vertical flow paths is provided. As a result, the number of parts can be reduced, compared to in the case where vertical-flow-path forming members are separately provided corresponding to the vertical flow paths.

Aspect 10

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 9, it is preferable that the diameters of the outlet ports of the plurality of tributary portions are the same. In this aspect, the diameters of the outlet ports are the same. As a result, in each head main body, the flow velocities in the outlet ports can be uniformized. Furthermore, in each head main body, the diameters of head-main-body-side ports connected to the outlet ports are the same. As a result, it is easy to assemble the liquid ejecting head.

Aspect 11

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 10, it is preferable that the minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary portions are smaller than that of the mainstream portion. In this aspect, the flow velocity in the tributary can be increased. As a result, it is possible to improve air-bubble discharge properties in the tributary portion. Furthermore, since the cross-sectional area of the mainstream portion is relatively large, the pressure loss in the mainstream portion is reduced. As a result, it is possible to reduce variation in the pressure losses in the tributary portions.

Aspect 12

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 11, it is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the outlet port of each of the plurality of the tributary portions is smaller than the maximum value of the cross-sectional area of the mainstream portion and is greater than the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of each tributary portion. In this aspect, in the plurality of tributary portions, the cross-sectional areas of the outlet ports of the tributary portions satisfy such a relationship. As a result, it is possible to reduce variation in the flow velocities in the tributary portions, compared to in the case where such a relationship is not satisfied. Furthermore, in each head main body, the diameters of the head-main-body-side ports connected to the outlet ports can be set to the same value. As a result, it is easy to assemble the liquid ejecting head.

Aspect 13

In the liquid ejecting head according to Aspects 1 to 12, it is preferable that the tributary portion includes a bifurcation flow path which is provided in a portion between the mainstream portion and the vertical flow path, is connected to the mainstream portion and the vertical flow path, and allows liquid to flow in a direction intersecting the mainstream portion. In addition, it is preferable that the bifurcation flow path has an intersection portion which has a surface intersecting the intersecting direction and causes the cross-sectional area of the bifurcation flow path to be gradually reduced as the bifurcation flow path extends to the vertical flow path. In this aspect, since the bifurcation flow path includes the intersection portion, the cross-sectional area of the flow path of the intersection portion is gradually reduced. As a result, it is possible to reduce the pressure loss in a part of the bifurcation flow path, which is the portion extending to the intersection portion. In addition, the flow velocity in the intersection portion is increased, and thus it is possible to prevent air bubble from remaining on an upper side of a connection portion between the bifurcation flow path and the vertical flow path.

Aspect 14

According to another aspect, there is provided a liquid ejecting apparatus which includes the liquid ejecting head according to any one of Aspects 1 to 13.

In this aspect, it is possible to provide a liquid ejecting apparatus including a liquid ejecting head having the following configuration. In the configuration, the cross-sectional area changes in the middle of the vertical flow path, in such a manner that flow path resistance changes. As a result, the respective tributary portions can have different flow path resistances. In addition, the lengths of the respective flow paths are appropriately set, in such a manner that, for example, variation in the pressure losses in the respective tributary portions is reduced or the pressure losses in the respective tributary portions are appropriately set.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers reference like elements.

FIG. **1** is a schematic perspective view of a recording apparatus according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view of a head unit according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **3** is a bottom view of the head unit according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **4** is a plan view of a recording head according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **5** is a bottom view of the recording head according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **4**, taken along a line VI-VI.

FIG. **7** is an exploded perspective view of a head main body according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the head main body according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **9** is a schematic view illustrating the arrangement of nozzle openings of Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **10** is a plan view of a flow-path member (which is a first flow-path member) according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **11** is a plan view of a second flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **12** is a plan view of a third flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **13** is a bottom view of the third flow-path member according to Embodiment 1 of the invention.

FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XIV-XIV.

FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XV-XV.

FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XVI-XVI.

FIG. **17**A illustrates a schematic perspective view of a bifurcation flow path and a vertical flow path and FIG. **17**B illustrates a cross-sectional view thereof.

FIG. **18** is a graph illustrating the effect of the embodiment.

FIG. **19** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modification example of the vertical flow path.

FIG. **20** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modification example of the vertical flow path.

FIGS. **21**A and **21**B are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating the configuration of flow paths.

FIG. **22** is a schematic perspective view illustrating the bifurcation flow path, the vertical flow path, and the distribution flow path.

FIG. **23** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a bifurcation flow path and a vertical flow path of Embodiment 2.

FIG. **24** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modification example of an intersection portion of Embodiment 2.

FIGS. **25**A and **25**B are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating the bifurcation flow path and the vertical flow path of Embodiment 2.

FIG. **26** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modification example of the intersection portion of Embodiment 2.

FIG. **27** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modification example of the intersection portion of Embodiment 2.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, details of embodiments of the invention will be described.

Embodiment 1

Details of embodiments of the invention will be described. An ink jet type recording head is an example of a liquid ejecting head and also referred to simply as a recording head. An ink jet type recording unit is an example of a liquid ejecting head unit and also referred to simply as a head unit. An ink jet type recording apparatus is an example of a liquid ejecting apparatus. FIG. **1** is a perspective view illustrating the schematic configuration of an ink jet type recording apparatus according to this embodiment.

An ink jet type recording apparatus **1** is a so-called line type recording apparatus, as illustrated in FIG. **1**. The ink jet type recording apparatus **1** includes a head unit **101**. In the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**, a recording sheet S, such as a paper sheet as an ejection target medium, is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed.

Specifically, the ink jet type recording apparatus includes an apparatus main body **2**, the head unit **101**, a transport unit **4**, and a support member **7**. The head unit **101** has a plurality of recording heads **100**. The transport unit **4** transports the recording sheet S. The support member **7** supports the recording sheet S facing the head unit **101**. In this embodiment, a transporting direction of the recording sheet S is set to an X direction. In a liquid ejection surface of the head unit **101**, in which nozzle openings are provided, a direction perpendicular to the X direction is set to a Y direction. A direction perpendicular to both the X direction and the Y direction is set to a Z direction. In this embodiment, the Z direction is parallel to a vertical direction. In the X direction, an upstream direction in which the recording sheet S is transported is set to an X1 direction and a downstream direction is set to an X2 direction. In the Y direction, one direction is set to a Y1 direction and the other is set to a Y2 direction. In the Z direction, a direction (toward the recording sheet S) parallel to a liquid ejecting direction is set to a Z1 direction and an opposite direction is set to a Z2 direction.

The head unit **101** includes a plurality of recording heads **100** and a head fixing substrate **102** which holds a plurality of recording heads **100**.

The plurality of recording heads **100** is fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**, in a state where the recording heads **100** are aligned in the Y direction intersecting the X direction which is the transporting direction. In this embodiment, the plurality of recording heads **100** are aligned in a straight line extending in the Y direction. In other words, the plurality of recording heads **100** are arranged so as not to be shifted toward the X direction. Accordingly, the X-direction width of head unit **101** is reduced, and thus it is possible to reduce the size of the head unit **101**.

The head fixing substrate **102** holds the plurality of recording heads **100**, in a state where the nozzle openings of the plurality of recording heads **100** are directed toward the recording sheet S. The head fixing substrate **102** holds a plurality of the recording heads **100** and is fixed to the apparatus main body **2**.

The transport unit **4** transports the recording sheet S in the X direction, with respect to the head unit **101**. The transport unit **4** includes a first transport roller **5** and a second transport roller **6** which are provided, in relation with the head unit **101**, for example, on both sides in the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. The recording sheet S is transported, in the X direction, by the first transport roller **5** and the second transport roller **6**. The transport unit **4** for transporting the recording sheet S is not limited to a transport roller. The transport unit **4** may be constituted of a belt, a drum, or the like.

The support member **7** supports the recording sheet S transported by the transport unit **4**, at a position facing the head unit **101**. The support member **7** is constituted of, for example, a metal member or a resin member of which the cross-sectional surface has a rectangular shape. The support member **7** is disposed in an area between the first transport roller **5** and the second transport roller **6**, in a state where the support member **7** faces the head unit **101**.

An adhesion unit which is provided in the support member **7** and causes the recording sheet S to adhere thereto may be provided in the support member **7**. Examples of the adhesion unit include a unit which causes the recording sheet S to adhere thereto by sucking up the recording sheet S and a unit which causes the recording sheet S to be adhered thereto by electrostatically attracting the recording sheet S using electrostatic force. Furthermore, when the transport unit **4** is constituted of a belt or a drum, the support member **7** is located at a position facing the head unit **101** and causes the recording sheet S to be supported on the belt or the drum.

Although not illustrated, a liquid storage unit, such as an ink tank and an ink cartridge in which ink is stored, is connected to each recording head **100** of the head unit **101**, in a state where the liquid storage unit can supply ink to the recording head **100**. The liquid storage unit may be held on, for example, the head unit **101**. Alternatively, in the apparatus main body **2**, the liquid storage unit is held at a position separate from the head unit **101**. A flow path and the like through which the ink supplied from the liquid storage unit is supplied to the recording head **100** may be provided in the inner portion of the head fixing substrate **102**. Alternatively, an ink flow-path may be provided in the head fixing substrate **102** and ink from the liquid storage unit may be supplied to the recording head **100** through the ink flow-path member. Needless to say, ink may be directly supplied from the liquid storage unit to the recording head **100**, without passing through the head fixing substrate **102** or the ink flow-path member fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**.

In such an ink jet type recording apparatus **1**, the recording sheet S is transported, in the X direction, by the first transport roller **5**, and then the head unit **101** performs printing on the recording sheet S supported on the support member **7**. The recording sheet S subjected to printing is transported, in the X direction, by the second transport roller **6**.

Details of the head unit **101** will be described with reference to FIGS. **2** and **3**. FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view illustrating the head unit according to this embodiment and FIG. **3** is a bottom view of the head unit, when viewed from the liquid ejection surface side.

The head unit **101** of this embodiment includes a plurality of recording heads **100** and the head fixing substrate **102** which holds the plurality of recording heads **100**. In the recording head **100**, a liquid ejection surface **20***a* in which the nozzle openings **21** are formed is provided on the Z1 side in the Z direction. Each recording head **100** is fixed to a surface of the head fixing substrate **102**, which is the surface facing the recording sheet S. In other words, the recording head **100** is fixed to the Z1 side, that is, the side facing the recording sheet S, of the head fixing substrate **102** in the Z direction.

As described above, the plurality of recording heads **100** are fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**, in a state where the recording heads **100** are aligned on a straight line extending in the Y direction perpendicular to the X direction which is the transporting direction. In other words, the plurality of recording heads **100** are arranged so as not to be shifted toward the X direction. Accordingly, the X-direction width of the head unit **101** is reduced, and thus it is possible to reduce the size of the head unit **101**. Needless to say, the recording heads **100** aligned in the Y direction may be arranged to be shifted toward the X direction. However, in this case, when the recording heads **100** are greatly shifted toward the X direction, for example, the X-direction width of the head fixing substrate **102** increases. When the X-direction size of the head unit **101** increases, as described above, the X-direction distance between the first transport roller **5** and the second transport roller **6** increases in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**. As a result, it is difficult to fix the posture of the recording sheet S. In addition, the size of the head unit **101** and the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** increases.

In this embodiment, four recording heads **100** are fixed to the head fixing substrate **102**. However, the configuration is not limited thereto, as long as the number of recording heads **100** is two or more.

Next, the recording head **100** will be described with reference to FIG. **2** and FIGS. **4** to **6**. FIG. **4** is a plan view of the recording head and FIG. **5** is a bottom view of the recording head. FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **4**, taken along a line VI-VI. FIG. **4** is a plan view of the recording head **100**, when viewed from the Z2 side in the Z direction. A holding member **120** is not illustrated in FIG. **4**.

The recording head **100** includes the plurality of head main bodies **110**, COF substrates **98**, and a flow-path member **200**. The COF substrates **98** are respectively connected to the head main bodies **110**. Flow paths through which ink is supplied to respective head main bodies are provided in the flow-path member **200**. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the recording head **100** includes the holding member **120**, a fixing plate **130**, and a relay substrate **140**. The holding member **120** holds the plurality of head main bodies **110**. The fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the head main body **110**.

The head main body **110** receives ink from the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** in which ink flow paths are provided. Control signals are transmitted from a controller (not illustrated) in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** to the head main body **110**, via both the relay substrate **140** and the COF substrate **98** and the head main body **110** discharges ink droplets in accordance with the control signals. Details of the configuration of the head main body **110** will be described below.

In each head main body **110**, the liquid ejection surface **20***a* in which nozzle openings **21** are formed is provided on the Z1 side in the Z direction. Z2 sides of the plurality of head main bodies **110** adhere to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**.

Liquid flow paths of ink supplied to the head main body **110** are provided in the flow-path member **200**. The plurality of head main bodies **110** adhere to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**, in a state where the plurality of head main bodies **110** are aligned in the Y direction. Details of the configuration of the flow-path member **200** will be described below. The liquid flow paths in the flow-path member **200** communicate with liquid flow paths of the respective head main bodies **110**, in such a manner that ink is supplied from the flow-path member **200** to the respective head main bodies **110**.

In this embodiment, six head main bodies **110** adhere to one flow-path member **200**. However, the number of head main bodies **110** fixed to one flow-path member **200** is not limited to six. One head main body **110** may be fixed to each flow-path member **200** or two or more head main bodies **110** may be fixed to each flow-path member **200**.

An opening portion **201** is provided in the flow-path member **200**, in a state where the opening portion **201** passes through the flow-path member **200** in the Z direction. The COF substrate **98** of which one end is connected to the head main body **110** is inserted through the opening portion **201**.

The COF substrate **98** is an example of a flexible wiring substrate. A flexible wiring substrate is a flexible substrate having wiring formed thereon. Furthermore, the COF substrate **98** includes a driving circuit **97** (see FIG. **7**) which drives a pressure generation unit in the head main body **110**.

The relay substrate **140** is a substrate on which electrical components, such as wiring, an IC, and a resistor, are mounted. The relay substrate **140** is disposed in a portion between the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**. A passing-through portion **141** communicating with the opening portion **201** in the flow-path member **200** is formed in the relay substrate **140**. The size of the opening of each passing-through portion **141** is greater than that of the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200**.

The COF substrate **98** connected to the pressure generation unit of the head main body **110** is inserted through both the opening portion **201** and the passing-through portion **141**. The COF substrate **98** is connected to a terminal (not illustrated) in the Z2-side surface of the relay substrate **140**. In other words, the COF substrates **98** are respectively connected to the head main bodies **110**. The COF substrate **98** extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side in the Z direction. Furthermore, when viewed from the Y direction, all of the COF substrates **98** connected to the plurality of head main bodies **110** overlap each other. Although the COF substrate **98** of this embodiment is inclined, the lead electrode **90** and the relay substrate **140** which are electrically connected to the COF substrate **98** are arranged apart from each other in the Z direction, as described below. Thus the meaning of "the COF substrate **98** extends in the Z direction" includes the case in which the COF substrate **98** is inclined, as described above.

Although not particularly illustrated, the relay substrate **140** is connected to the controller of the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**. Accordingly, for example, the driving signals sent from the controller are transmitted, through the relay substrate **140**, to the driving circuit **97** of the COF substrate **98**. The pressure generation unit of the head main body **110** is driven by the driving circuit **97**. Therefore, an ink ejection operation of the recording head **100** is controlled.

On the Z1 side of the holding member **120**, a hold portion **121** is provided to form a space having a groove shape. On the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120**, the hold portion **121** continuously extends in the Y direction, and thus the hold portion **121** is open to both side surfaces of the holding member **120** in the Y direction. Furthermore, the hold portion **121** is provided in a substantially central portion of the holding member **120** in the X direction, and thus leg portions **122** are formed on both sides of the hold portion **121** in the X direction. In other words, in the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120**, the leg portions **122** are provided on only both end portions in the X direction and are not provided on both end portions in the Y direction. In this embodiment, the holding member **120** is constituted of one member. However, the configuration of the holding member **120** is not limited thereto. The holding member **120** may be constituted of a plurality of members stacked in the Z direction.

The relay substrate **140**, the flow-path member **200**, and the plurality of head main body **110** are accommodated in such a hold portion **121**. Specifically, the respective head main bodies **110** are bonded to the Z1-side surface of the flow-path member **200**, using, for example, an adhesive. Furthermore, the relay substrate **140** is fixed to the Z2-side surface of the flow-path member **200**. The relay substrate **140**, the flow-path member **200**, and the plurality of head main bodies **110** which are bonded into a single member are accommodated in the hold portion **121**.

In the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**, the Z-direction facing surfaces of the hold portion **121** and the flow-path member **200** adhere to each other, using an adhesive. The relay substrate **140** is accommodated in a space between the hold portion **121** and the flow-path member **200**. The holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** may be integrally fixed using a fixing unit, such as a screw, instead of using an adhesive.

Although not particularly illustrated, a flow path through which ink flows, a filter which filters out, for example, foreign matter, and the like may be provided in the holding member **120**. The flow path of the holding member **120** communicates with the liquid flow path of the flow-path member **200**. Accordingly, the ink fed from the liquid storage unit in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1** is supplied to the head main body **110** via both the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200**.

The fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the recording head **100**. In other words, the fixing plate **130** is provided on the Z1 side of the recording head **100** in the Z direction and holds the respective recording heads **100**. The fixing plate **130** is formed by bending a plate-shaped member constituted of, for example, metal. Specifically, the fixing plate **130** includes a base portion **131** and bent portions **132**. The base portion **131** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side of the fixing plate **130**. Both end portions of the base portion **131** in the Y direction are bent in the Z2 direction, in such a manner that the bent portions **132** are formed.

Exposure opening portions **133** are provided in the base portion **131**. The exposure opening portions **133** are openings for exposing the nozzle openings **21** of the respective head main bodies **110**. In this embodiment, the exposure opening portions **133** are open in a state where the exposure opening portions **133** separately respectively correspond to the head main bodies **110**. In other words, the recording head **100** of this embodiment has the six head main bodies **110**, and thus six separate exposure opening portions **133** are provided in the base portion **131**. Needless to say, one common exposure opening portion **133** may be provided with respect to a head main body group constituted of a plurality of head main bodies **110**, in accordance with, for example, the configuration of the head main body **110**.

The Z1 side of the hold portion **121** of the holding member **120** is covered with such a base portion **131**. The base portion **131** is bonded, using an adhesive, to the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120** in the Z direction, in other words, the Z1-side end surfaces of the leg portion **122**, as illustrated in FIG. **6**.

The bent portions **132** are provided on both end portions of the base portion **131** in the Y direction. The bent portions **132** have a size which is capable of covering the opening areas of the hold portion **121**, which are open in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**. In other words, the bent portion **132** is a portion extending from the Y-direction end portion of the base portion **131** to the edge portion of the fixing plate **130**. In addition, such a bent portion **132** is bonded, using an adhesive, to the Y-direction side surface of the holding member **120**. Accordingly, the openings of the hold portion **121**, which are open in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**, are covered and sealed with the bent portions **132**.

The fixing plate **130** adheres, using an adhesive, to the holding member **120**, as described above, and thus the head main body **110** is disposed in the inner portion of the hold portion **121**, which is a space between the holding member **120** and the fixing plate **130**.

The plurality of head main bodies **110** are provided in each recording head **100**, in such a manner that the recording head **100** of this embodiment has a plurality of nozzle rows, as described above. In this case, it is possible to improve a yield, compared to in a case where a plurality of nozzle rows are provided in only one head main body **110**, in such a manner that one recording head **100** has a plurality of nozzle rows. In other words, when a plurality of nozzle rows are provided by one head main body **110**, the yield of the head main body **110** decreases and a manufacturing cost increases. In contrast, when a plurality of nozzle rows are provided by a plurality of head main bodies **110**, the yield of the head main body **110** is improved and the manufacturing cost can be reduced.

The openings in the Y-direction side surfaces of the holding member **120** are sealed with the bent portions **132** of the fixing plate **130**. Accordingly, even when leg portions **122** which adhere to the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130** are not provided on both sides (which are hatched portions in FIG. **3**) of the holding member **120** in the Y direction, it is possible to prevent moisture evaporation from occurring through the openings in the Y-direction side surfaces of the hold portion **121**.

Accordingly, in the head unit **101** in which the recording heads **100** are aligned in the Y direction, a gap between adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction can be reduced because the leg portions **122** are not provided on the Y-direction sides of the adjacent recording heads **100**. Accordingly, the head main bodies **110** of adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction can be arranged close to each other, and thus the nozzle openings **21** of the respective head main bodies **110** of the adjacent recording heads **100** can be arranged close to each other in the Y direction.

In the recording head **100** according to this embodiment, the leg portions **122** are provided on both sides of the holding member **120** in the X direction. However, the leg portions **122** may not be provided. In other words, the head main body **110** may adhere to the Z1-side surface of the holding member **120** and the bent portions **132** may be provided on both sides of the fixing plate **130** in the X direction and on both sides thereof in the Y direction. That is, the bent portions **132** may be provided over the circumference of the fixing plate **130**, in an in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, and the fixing plate **130** adheres over the circumference of the side surfaces of the holding member **120**. However, when the leg portions **122** are provided on both sides of the holding member **120** in the X direction, as in the case of this embodiment, the Z1-side end surfaces of the leg portion **122** adhere to the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130**. As a result, the hardness of the ink jet type recording head **100** in the Z direction can be improved and it is possible to prevent moisture evaporation from occurring through the leg portions **122**.

The head main body **110** will be described with reference to FIGS. **7** and **8**. FIG. **7** is a perspective view of the head main body according to this embodiment and FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the head main body, taken along a line extending in the Y direction. Needless to say, the configuration of the head main body **110** is not limited to the configuration described below.

The head main body **110** of this embodiment includes a pressure generation chamber **12**, the nozzle openings **21**, a manifold **95**, the pressure generation unit, and the like. Therefore, a plurality of members, such as a flow-path forming substrate **10**, a communication plate **15**, a nozzle plate **20**, a protection substrate **30**, a compliance substrate **45**, a case **40** and the like are bonded to one another, using, for example, an adhesive.

One surface side of the flow-path forming substrate is subjected to anisotropic etching, in such a manner that a plurality of pressure generation chambers **12** partitioned by a plurality of partition walls are provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10**, in a state where the pressure generation chambers **12** are aligned in an alignment direction of a plurality of the nozzle openings **21**. In this embodiment, the alignment direction of the pressure generation chambers **12** is referred to as the Xa direction. Furthermore, a plurality (two, in this embodiment) of rows, each of which is constituted of the pressure generation chambers **12** aligned in the Xa direction, are provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10**. A row-alignment direction in which a plurality of rows of the pressure generation chambers **12** are aligned will be referred to as a Ya direction. In this embodiment, a direction perpendicular to both the Xa direction and the Ya direction is parallel to the Z direction. Furthermore, the head main body **110** of this embodiment is mounted on the head unit **101**, in a state where the Xa direction as an alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S.

For example, a supply path of which the opening area is smaller than that of the pressure generation chamber and which imparts a flow-path resistance to the ink flowing to the pressure generation chamber **12** may be provided in the flow-path forming substrate **10** in one end side of the Ya direction of the pressure generation chamber **12**.

The communication plate **15** is bonded to one surface side of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. Furthermore, the nozzle plate **20** in which a plurality of nozzle openings communicating with the respective pressure generation chambers **12** are provided is bonded to the communication plate **15**. In this embodiment, the Z1 side of the nozzle plate **20**, on which the nozzle openings **21** are open, is the liquid ejection surface **20***a*.

A nozzle communication path **16** which allows the pressure generation chamber **12** to communicate with the nozzle opening **21** is provided in the communication plate **15**. The area of the communication plate **15** is greater than that of the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the area of the nozzle plate **20** is smaller than that of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. The nozzle plate **20** has a relatively small area, as described above. As a result, it is possible to achieve a reduction in costs.

A first manifold **17** and a second manifold **18** which constitute a part of the manifold **95** is provided in the communication plate **15**. The first manifold **17** passes through the communication plate **15** in the Z direction. The second manifold **18** does not pass through the communication plate **15** in the Z direction. The second manifold **18** is open to the nozzle plate **20** side of the communication plate **15** and extends to the Z-direction middle portion of the nozzle plate **20**.

Supply communication paths **19** which communicate with respective end portions of the pressure generation chambers **12** in the Y direction is provided in the communication plate **15**, in a state where the supply communication paths **19** separately respectively correspond to the pressure generation chambers **12**. The supply communication path **19** allows the second manifold **18** to communicate with the pressure generation chamber **12**.

The nozzle openings **21** which respectively communicate with the pressure generation chambers **12** through the nozzle communication path **16** are formed in the nozzle plate **20**. The plurality of nozzle openings **21** are aligned in the Xa direction. The aligned nozzle openings **21** form two nozzle rows which are a nozzle row a and a nozzle row b. The nozzle row a and the nozzle row b are aligned in the Ya direction. In this embodiment, each of the nozzle rows a and b is divided into two portions, and thus one nozzle row can eject liquids of two kinds. Details of this will be described below.

Meanwhile, a diaphragm **50** is formed on a surface of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, which is the surface on the side opposite to the communication plate **15** of the flow-path forming substrate **10**. A first electrode **60**, a piezoelectric layer **70**, and a second electrode **80** are laminated, in order, on the diaphragm **50**, in such a manner that a piezoelectric actuator **300** as the pressure generation unit of this embodiment is constituted. Generally, one electrode of the piezoelectric actuator **300** is constituted of a common electrode. The other electrodes and the piezoelectric layers are subjected to patterning such that the other electrode and the piezoelectric layer correspond to each pressure generation chamber **12**.

The protection substrate **30** having substantially the same size as that of the flow-path forming substrate **10** is bonded to a surface of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, which is the surface on the piezoelectric actuator **300** side. The protection substrate **30** has a hold portion **31** which is a space for protecting the piezoelectric actuator **300**. Furthermore, in the protection substrate **30**, a through-hole **32** is provided in a state where the through-hole **32** passes through the protection substrate **30** in the Z direction. An end portion of a lead electrode **90** extending from the electrode of the piezoelectric actuator **300** extends such that the end portion is exposed to the inner portion of the through-hole **32**. The lead electrode **90** and the COF substrate **98** are electrically connected in the through-hole **32**.

Furthermore, the case **40** which forms manifolds **95** communicating with a plurality of pressure generation chambers **12** is fixed to both the protection substrate **30** and the communication plate **15**. In a plan view, the case **40** and the communication plate **15** described above have the substantially the same shape. The case **40** is bonded to the protection substrate **30** and, further, bonded to the communication plate **15** described above. Specifically, a concave portion **41** is provided on the protection substrate **30** side of the case **40**. The depth of the concave portion **41** is enough to accommodate both the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the protection substrate **30**. The opening area of the concave portion **41** is greater than that of a surface of the protection substrate **30**, which is the surface bonded to the flow-path forming substrate **10**. An opening surface of the concave portion **41**, which is the opening surface on the nozzle plate **20** side, is sealed with the communication plate **15**, in a state where the flow-path forming substrate **10** and the like are accommodated in the concave portion **41**. Accordingly, in the outer circumferential portion of the flow-path forming substrate **10**, a third manifold **42** is formed by the case **40**, the flow-path forming substrate **10**, and the protection substrate **30**. The manifold **95** of this embodiment is constituted of the third manifold **42**, the first manifold **17**, and the second manifold **18**, in which the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are provided in the communication plate **15**. Liquids of two kinds can be ejected by one nozzle row, as described above. Thus, each of the first manifold **17**, the second manifold **18**, and the third manifold **42** which constitute the manifold **95** is divided into two portions, in a nozzle-row direction, that is, the Xa direction. The first manifold **17** is constituted of, for example, a first manifold **17***a* and a first manifold **17***b*, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. Similarly, each of the second manifold **18** and the third manifold **42** is also divided into two portions. Thus, the entirety of the manifold **95** is divided into two portions, in the Xa direction.

In this embodiment, the first manifolds **17**, the second manifolds **18**, and the third manifolds **42** which constitute the manifolds **95** are symmetrically arranged with the nozzle rows a and b interposed therebetween. In this case, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b can eject different liquids. Needless to say, the arrangement of the manifolds is not limited thereto.

In this embodiment, each of the manifolds corresponding to the respective nozzle rows is divided into two portions, in the Xa direction. Accordingly, in total, four manifolds **95** are provided such that liquids of four kinds can be ejected, as described below. However, manifolds may be provided corresponding to nozzle rows a and b. Alternatively, one common manifold may be provided with respect to the two rows which are the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b.

The compliance substrate **45** is provided in a surface of the communication plate **15**, in which both the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are open. The openings of both the first manifold **17** and the second manifold **18** are sealed with the compliance substrate **45**.

In this embodiment, such a compliance substrate **45** includes a sealing film **46** and a fixing substrate **47**. The sealing film **46** is constituted of a flexible thin film (which is formed of, for example, polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) or stainless steel (SUS)). The fixing substrate **47** is constituted of a hard material, for example, metal, such as stainless metal (SUS). A part of the fixing substrate **47**, which is the portion facing the manifold **95**, is completely removed in a thickness direction and forms an opening portion **48**. Thus, one surface of the manifold **95** forms a compliance portion **49** which is a flexible portion sealed with only the sealing film **46** having flexibility.

The fixing plate **130** adheres to a surface of the compliance substrate **45**, which is the surface on a side opposite to the communication plate **15**. In other words, the opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the base portion **131** of the fixing plate **130** is a greater than the area of the nozzle plate **20**. The liquid ejection surface **20**a of the nozzle plate **20** is exposed through the exposure opening portion **133**. Needless to say, the configuration is not limited thereto. The opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the fixing plate **130** may be smaller than that of the nozzle plate **20** and the fixing plate **130** may abut or adhere to the liquid ejection surface **20**a of the nozzle plate **20**. Alternatively, even when the opening area of the exposure opening portion **133** of the fixing plate **130** is smaller than that of the nozzle plate **20**, the fixing plate **130** may be provided in a state where the fixing plate **130** is not in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20**a. In other words, the meaning of "the fixing plate **130** is provided on the liquid ejection surface **20**a side" includes both a state where the fixing plate **130** is not in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20**a and a state where the fixing plate **130** is in contact with the liquid ejection surface **20**a.

An introduction path **44** is provided in the case **40**. The introduction path **44** communicates with the manifold **95** and allows ink to be supplied to the manifold **95**. In addition, a connection port **43** is provided in the case **40**. The connection port **43** communicates with the through-hole **32** of the protection substrate **30** and the COF substrate **98** is inserted therethrough.

In the head main body **110** configured as described above, when ink is ejected, ink is fed from a storage unit through the introduction path **44** and the flow path from the manifold **95** to the nozzle openings **21** is filled with the ink. Then, voltage is applied, in accordance with signals from the driving circuit **97**, to each piezoelectric actuator **300** corresponding to the pressure generation chamber **12**, in such a manner that the diaphragm, along with the piezoelectric actuator **300**, is flexibly deformed. As a result, the pressure in the pressure generation chamber **12** increases, and thus ink droplets are ejected from predetermined nozzle openings **21**.

Here, details of the configuration in which the alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** constituting the nozzle row of the head main body **110** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S will be described with reference to FIGS. **5** and **9**. FIG. **9** is a schematic view explaining the arrangement of the nozzle openings of the head main body according to this embodiment.

The plurality of the head main bodies **110** are fixed in a state where, in the in-plane direction of the liquid ejection surface **20**a, the nozzle rows a and b are inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. The nozzle row referred to in this case is a row of a plurality of nozzle openings **21** aligned in a predetermined direction. In this embodiment, two rows which are the nozzle rows a and b, each of which is constituted of a plurality of nozzle openings **21** aligned in the Xa direction as the predetermined direction, are provided in the liquid ejection surface **20**a. The Xa direction intersects the X direction at an angle greater than 0° and less than 90°. In this case, it is preferable that the Xa direction intersects the X direction at an angle greater than 0° and less than 45°. In this case, upon comparison with in the case where the Xa direction intersects the X direction at an angle greater than 45° and less than 90°, a gap d**1** between adjacent nozzle openings **21** in the Y direction can be further reduced. As a result, the recording head **100** can have high definition in the Y direction. Needless to say, the Xa direction may intersect the X direction at an angle greater than 45° and less than 90°.

The meaning of "the Xa direction intersects the X direction at the angle greater than 0° and less than 45°" implies that, in the plane of the liquid ejection surface **20**a, the nozzle row is inclined closer to the X direction than a straight line intersecting the X direction at 45°. The gap d**1** referred to in this case is a gap between the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle rows a and b, in a state where the nozzle openings **21** are projected in the X direction, with respect to an imaginary line in the Y direction. Furthermore, a gap between the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle rows a and b which are projected in the Y direction, with respect to an imaginary line in the X direction, is set to a gap D**2**.

In this embodiment, liquids of two kinds can be ejected from one nozzle row and liquids of four kinds can be ejected from two nozzle rows, as illustrated in FIG. **9**. In other words, when it is assumed that inks of four colors are used, a black ink Bk and a magenta ink M are can be ejected from the nozzle row a and a cyan ink C and a yellow ink Y can be ejected from the nozzle row b. Furthermore, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b have the same number of nozzle openings **21**. The Y-direction positions of the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle row a and the Y-direction positions of the nozzle openings **21** of the nozzle row b overlap in the X direction.

Head main bodies **110**a to **110**c have the nozzle rows a and b. The head main bodies **110**a to **110**b are arranged close to each other in the Y direction, and thus the nozzle openings **21** of adjacent head main bodies **110** in the Y direction are aligned in a state where the nozzle openings **21** overlap in the X direction. Accordingly, a part of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110**a, which is a portion ejecting the magenta ink M, and a part of the nozzle row b of the head main body **110**a, which is a portion ejecting the yellow ink Y, overlap, in the X direction, with a part of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110**b, which is a portion ejecting the black ink Bk, and a part of the nozzle row b of the head main body **110**b, which is a portion ejecting the cyan ink C. Therefore, lines of four colors are aligned in one row in the X direction, and thus a color image can be printed. Similarly, in the case of adjacent head main bodies **110**b and **110**c in the Y direction, the nozzle openings **21** are aligned in a state where the nozzle openings **21** overlap in the X direction.

At least some of nozzle openings **21** of nozzle rows of adjacent head main bodies **110**, which are the nozzle rows ejecting ink of the same color, overlap in the X direction. As a result, the image quality in a joining portion between the head main bodies **110** can be improved. In other words, one nozzle opening **21** of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110**a, which is the nozzle row ejecting the magenta ink M, and one nozzle opening **21** of the nozzle row a of the head main body **110**b, which is the nozzle row ejecting the magenta ink M, overlap in the X direction. Ejection operations through the two overlapping nozzle openings **21** are controlled, in such a manner that image quality deterioration, such as banding and streaks, can be prevented from occurring in the joining portion between the adjacent head main bodies **110**. In an example illustrated in FIG. **9**, only one nozzle opening **21** of one head main body **110** and one nozzle openings **21** of the other head main body **110** overlap in the X direction. However, two or more nozzle openings

21 of one head main body **110** and two or more nozzle openings **21** of the other head main body **110** may overlap in the X direction.

Needless to say, the arrangement relating to colors may not be limited thereto. Although not particularly illustrated, the black ink Bk, the magenta ink M, the cyan ink C, and the yellow ink Y can be ejected from, for example, one nozzle row.

As described above, the head unit **101** is constituted by fixing four recording heads **100** to the head fixing substrate **102**, in which each recording head **100** has a plurality of head main bodies **110**. Parts of nozzle rows of adjacent recording heads **100** overlap in the X direction, as illustrated by a straight line L in FIG. **5**. In other words, similarly to the relationship between adjacent head main bodies **110** in one recording head **100**, adjacent head main bodies **110** of adjacent recording heads **100** in the Y direction are arranged close to each other in the Y direction, and thus a color image can be printed in a portion between the adjacent recording heads **100** and, further, the image quality in the joining portion between the adjacent recording heads **100** can be improved. Needless to say, the number of overlapping nozzle openings **21** between adjacent recording heads **100**, which overlap in the X direction, is not necessarily the same as the number of overlapping nozzle openings **21** between adjacent head main bodies **110** in one recording head **100**, which overlap in the X direction.

As described above, the nozzle rows between adjacent head main bodies **110** the nozzle rows between adjacent recording heads **100** partially overlap in the X direction, and thus the image quality in the joining portion can be improved.

It is preferable that, in a portion between nozzle openings **21** of nozzle rows, which are adjacent in the Xa direction, a pitch between adjacent nozzles and the an angle between the X direction and the Xa direction are set to satisfy a condition in which the relationship between the gap d**1** in the X direction and the gap d**2** in the Y direction satisfies an integer ratio. In this case, when an image is printed in accordance with image data which is constituted of pixels having a matrix shape in which the pixels are arranged in both the X direction and the Y direction, it is easy to pair each nozzle with each pixel. Needless to say, the relationship is not limited to the relationship of an integer ratio.

In a plan view seen from the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side, the recording head **100** of this embodiment has a substantially parallelogram shape, as illustrated in FIG. **5**. The reason for this is as follows. The Xa direction as the alignment direction of the nozzle openings **21** which constitute the nozzle rows a and b of each head main body **110** is inclined with respect to the X direction as the transporting direction of the recording sheet S. Furthermore, the recording head **100** is formed in a shape parallel to the Xa direction as an inclined direction of the nozzle row b. In other words, the fixing plate **130** has a substantially parallelogram shape. Needless to say, in a plan view seen from the liquid ejection surface **20***a* side, the shape of the recording head **100** is not limited to a substantially parallelogram. The recording head **100** may have a trapezoidal-rectangular shape, a polygonal shape, or the like.

An example in which two nozzle rows are provided in one head main body is described in the embodiment described above. However, needless to say, even when three or more nozzle rows are provided, the same effects described above may be obtained. Furthermore, when two nozzle rows are provided in one head main body **110**, as in the case of this embodiment, nozzle openings **21** of the two nozzle rows can be arranged in a portion between two manifolds **95** respectively corresponding to the two nozzle rows, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. Thus, a gap between the two nozzle rows in the Ya direction can be reduced, compared to in the case where nozzle openings **21** of a plurality of nozzle rows are arranged on the same side with respect to manifolds respectively corresponding to the plurality of nozzle rows. As a result, in the nozzle plate **20**, the area required for providing two nozzle rows can be reduced. In addition, it is easy to connect the respective piezoelectric actuators **300** corresponding to two nozzle rows and the respective COF substrates **98**.

In this embodiment, the nozzle row a and the nozzle row b have the same number of nozzle openings **21**. Accordingly, in the nozzle rows, the same number of nozzle openings **21** can overlap in the X direction, and thus it is possible to effectively eject liquid. However, nozzle rows do not have necessarily the same number of nozzle openings. Furthermore, the nozzle rows a and b may eject liquids of the same kind. In other words, the nozzle rows a and b may eject, for example, ink of the same color.

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the head main body **110** has s nozzle plate **20** having two nozzle rows. In this case, nozzle rows can be arranged with higher precision. Needless to say, one nozzle row may be provided in each nozzle plate **20**. The nozzle plate **20** is constituted of a stainless-steel (SUS) plate, a silicon substrate, or the like.

Details of the flow-path member **200** according to this embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. **10** to **16**. FIG. **10** is a plan view of a first flow-path member **210** as the flow-path member **200**, FIG. **11** is a plan view of a second flow-path member **220** as the flow-path member **200**, and FIG. **12** is a plan view of a third flow-path member **230** as the flow-path member **200**. FIG. **13** is a bottom view of the third flow-path member **120**. FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XIV-XIV, and FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **13**, taken along a line XV-XV. FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of FIGS. **10** to **15**, taken along a line XVI-XVI. FIGS. **10** to **12** are plan views seen from the Z2 side and FIG. **13** is a bottom view seen from the Z1 side.

A flow path **240** through which ink flows is provided in the flow-path member **200**. In this embodiment, the flow-path member **200** includes three flow-path members stacked in the Z direction and a plurality of flow paths **240**. The three flow-path members are a first flow-path member **210**, a second flow-path member **220**, and a third flow-path member **230**. In the Z direction, the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** are stacked in order from the holding member **120** side (see FIG. **2**) to the head main body **110** side. Although not particularly illustrated, the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** are fixed in an adhesive manner, using an adhesive. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** may be fixed to each other, using a fixing unit, such as a screw. Furthermore, although the material forming the flow-path member is not particularly limited, the flow-path member can be constituted of, for example, metal, such as SUS, or resin.

In the flow path **240**, one end is an introduction flow path **280** and the other end is a connection portion **290**. Ink supplied from a member (which is the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow path **240** is introduced through the introduction flow path **280**. The connection portion **290** functions as an output port through which the ink is supplied to the head. In this embodiment, four flow paths **240** are provided. In each flow path **240**, ink is supplied to one introduction flow path **280**. In the middle of each flow path **240**, the flow path **240** branches into a plurality of flow paths. Therefore, in each flow path **240**, the ink is supplied to the head main body **110** through a plurality of connection portions **290**.

Some of the four flow paths **240** are first flow paths **241** and the others are second flow paths **242**. In this embodiment, two first flow paths **241** and two second flow paths **242** are provided. One of the two first flow paths **241** is referred to as a first flow path **241***a* and the other is referred to as a first flow path **241***b*. Hereinafter, the first flow path **241** indicates both the first flow path **241***a* and the first flow path **241***b*. The second flow path **242** has a similar configuration to that described above.

The first flow path **241** includes a first introduction flow path **281**. The first introduction flow path **281** connects a first distribution flow path **251** of the first flow path **241** and a flow path (which is the flow path of the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow-path member **200**. The first distribution flow path **251** will be described below. In this embodiment, each of two first flow paths **241***a* and **241***b* has a first introduction flow path **281***a* and a first introduction flow path **281***b*.

Specifically, the first introduction flow path **281***a* is constituted of a through-hole **211** and a through-hole **221** which communicate with each other. The through-hole **211** is open to the top surface of a protrusion portion **212** which is provided on the Z2-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and the through-hole **211** passes through, in the Z direction, both the first flow-path member **210** and the protrusion portion **212**. The through-hole **221** passes through the second flow-path member **220** in the Z direction. The first introduction flow path **281***b* has a similar configuration to that described above. Hereinafter, the first introduction flow path **281** indicates both the first introduction flow path **281***a* and the first introduction flow path **281***b*.

The second flow path **242** includes a second introduction flow path **282**. The second introduction flow path **282** connects a second distribution flow path **252** of the second flow path **242** and a flow path (which is the flow path of the holding member **120**, in this embodiment) upstream from the flow-path member **200**. The second distribution flow path **252** will be described below. In this embodiment, each of two first flow paths **242***a* and **242***b* has a second introduction flow path **282***a* and a second introduction flow path **282***b*.

Specifically, the second introduction flow path **282***a* is a through-hole open on the top surface of a protrusion portion **212** which is provided on the Z2-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. The second introduction flow path **282***a* passes through, in the Z direction, both the first flow-path member **210** and the protrusion portion **213**. The second introduction flow path **282***b* has a similar configuration to that described above. Hereinafter, the second introduction flow path **282** indicates both the second introduction flow path **282***a* and the second introduction flow path **282***b*.

The introduction flow path **280** indicates all of the four introduction flow paths described above. The introduction flow path **280** corresponds to an inlet port of the invention.

In this embodiment, in a plan view illustrated in FIG. **10**, the first introduction flow path **281***a* is disposed in the vicinity of an upper left corner of the first flow-path member **210** and the first introduction flow path **281***b* is disposed in the vicinity of a lower right corner of the first flow-path member **210**. In the plan view illustrated in FIG. **10**, the second introduction flow path **282***a* is disposed in the vicinity of a upper right corner of the first flow-path member **210** and the second introduction flow path **282***b* is disposed in the vicinity of a lower left corner of the first flow-path member **210**.

The first flow path **241** includes the first distribution flow path **251** which is formed by both the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**. The first distribution flow path **251** is a part of the first flow path **241**, through which ink flows in a direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. In this embodiment, two first flow paths **241** are formed, and thus two first distribution flow paths **251** are formed. One of the two first distribution flow paths **251** is referred to as a first distribution flow path **251***a* and the other is referred to as a first distribution flow path **251***b*.

An distribution groove portion **226***a* and an distribution groove portion **231***a* are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the first distribution flow path **251***a* is formed. The distribution groove portion **226***a* is formed on the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **231***a* is formed on the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** and extends in the Y direction. An distribution groove portion **226***b* and an distribution groove portion **231***b* are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the first distribution flow path **251***b* is formed. The distribution groove portion **226***b* is formed on the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **231***b* is formed on the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** and extends in the Y direction.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* is constituted of both the distribution groove portions **226***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the distribution groove portion **231***a* in the third flow-path member **230** and the first distribution flow path **251***b* is constituted of both the distribution groove portion **226***b* in the second flow-path member **220** and the distribution groove portion **231***b* in the third flow-path member **230**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the first distribution flow paths **251***a* and **251***b* are widened, and thus pressure losses in the first distribution flow paths **251***a* and **251***b* are reduced. The first distribution flow path **251***a* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **226***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the first distribution flow path **251***b* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **226***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. Alternatively, the first distribution flow path **251***a* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **231***a* in the third flow-path member **230** and the first distribution flow path **251***b* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **231***b* in the third flow-path member **230**. The distribution groove portions **226***a* and **226***b* are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z2 side, in such a manner that the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing the first distribution flow paths **251***a* and **251***b* from interfering with the COF substrate **98** of which the Xa-direction width is reduced as the COF substrate **98** extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* and the first distribution flow path **251***b* are disposed in both areas located X-directionally outside the opening portion **201** (in other words, a third opening portion **235**) through which the COF substrate **98** is inserted.

The second flow path **242** includes the second distribution flow path **252** which is formed by both the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. The second distribution flow path **252** is a part of the second flow path **242**, through which ink flows in a direction parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. In this embodiment, two second flow paths **242** are formed, and thus two second distribution flow paths **252** are formed. One of the two second distribution flow paths **252** is referred to as a second distribution flow path **252***a* and the other is referred to as a second distribution flow path **252***b*.

An distribution groove portion **213***a* and an distribution groove portion **222***a* are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the second distribution flow path **252***a* is formed. The distribution groove portion **213***a* is formed on the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **222***a* is formed on the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction. An distribution groove portion **213***b* and an distribution groove portion **222***b* are matched and sealed, in such a manner that the second distribution flow path **252***b* is formed. The distribution groove portion **213***b* is formed on the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210** and extends in the Y direction. The distribution groove portion **222***b* is formed on the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220** and extends in the Y direction.

The second distribution flow path **252***a* is constituted of both the distribution groove portions **213***a* in the first flow-path member **210** and the distribution groove portion **222***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the second distribution flow path **252***b* is constituted of both the distribution groove portion **213***b* in the first flow-path member **210** and the distribution groove portion **222***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the second distribution flow paths **252***a* and **221***b* are widened, and thus pressure losses in the second distribution flow paths **252***a* and **252***b* are reduced. The second distribution flow path **252***a* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **2136***a* in the first flow-path member **210** and the second distribution flow path **252***b* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **213***b* in the first flow-path member **210**. Alternatively, the second distribution flow path **252***a* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **222***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the second distribution flow path **252***b* may be constituted of only the distribution groove portion **222***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. The distribution groove portions **222***a* and **222***b* are formed in only the first flow-path member **210** on the Z2 side, in such a manner that, similarly to in the case of the first distribution flow paths **251***a* and **251***b* described above, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** can be improved while preventing the second distribution flow paths **252***a* and **252***b* from interfering with the COF substrate **98**.

The second distribution flow path **252***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***b* are disposed in both areas located X-directionally outside the opening portion **201** (in other words, a second opening portion **225**) through which the COF substrate **98** is inserted.

Hereinafter, the first distribution flow path **251** indicates both the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the first distribution flow path **251***b*. Furthermore, the second distribution flow path **252** indicates both the second distribution flow path **252***a* and the second distribution flow path **252***b*. In addition, the distribution flow path **250** indicates all of the four distribution flow paths described above. The distribution flow path **250** corresponds to a mainstream flow path. In some cases, the mainstream flow path will be referred to simply as a mainstream portion, instead of the mainstream flow path.

In the first flow path **241** of this embodiment, one introduction flow path **280** branches into a plurality of connection portions **290**. In other words, the first distribution flow path **251** branches into a plurality of first bifurcation flow paths **261**, in the same surface (which is a boundary surface in which the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230** are bonded to each other) with the first distribution flow path **251**.

In this embodiment, the first distribution flow path **251** branches into six first bifurcation flow paths **261**, in the surface (which is a boundary surface between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**) parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The six first bifurcation flow paths **261** branching off from the first distribution flow path **251***a* are referred to as first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***1** to **261***a***6**. Hereinafter, the first bifurcation flow path **261***a* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow path **261***a*.

Similarly, six first bifurcation flow paths **261** branching off from the first distribution flow path **251***b* are referred to as first bifurcation flow paths **261***b***1** to **261***b***6**. Hereinafter, the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow path **261***b*. In addition, the first bifurcation flow path **261** indicates all of the twelve bifurcation flow paths connected to the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a* and **261***b*.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***2** to **261***a***5** of the six first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***1** to **261***a***6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a***2** to **261***a***5** are aligned in order from the Y1 side to the Y2 side. The first bifurcation flow paths **261***b***1** to **261***b***6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

Specifically, a plurality of branch groove portions **232***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **231***a* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230**. A plurality of branch groove portions **227***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **226***a* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **227***a* and the branch groove portion **232***a* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **227***a* and the branch groove portion **232***a* face each other, in such a manner that the first bifurcation flow path **261***a* is formed.

A plurality of branch groove portions **232***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **231***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230**. A plurality of branch groove portions **227***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portion **226***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portion **227***b* and the branch groove portion **232***b* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **227***b* and the branch groove portion **232***b* face each other, in such a manner that the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* is formed.

The first bifurcation flow path **261***a* is constituted of both the branch groove portions **227***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the branch groove portion **232***a* in the third flow-path member **230** and the first bifurcation flow path

261*b* is constituted of both the branch groove portion **227***b* in the second flow-path member **220** and the branch groove portion **232***b* in the third flow-path member **230**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a* and **261***b* are widened, and thus pressure losses in the first bifurcation flow paths **261***a* and **261***b* are reduced. The first bifurcation flow path **261***a* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **227***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **227***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. Alternatively, the first bifurcation flow path **261***a* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **232***a* in the third flow-path member **230** and the first bifurcation flow path **261***b* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **232***b* in the third flow-path member **230**. For example, the branch groove portions **227***a* and **227***b* are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z2 side. As a result, in an area Q which is inclined in the Ya direction, and thus the Ya-direction width increases as the area Q extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**. Furthermore, the branch groove portions **232***a* and **232***b* are formed in only the third flow-path member **230** on the Z1 side. As a result, in an area P of which the width in the Ya direction increases as the area P extends from the Z2 side to the Z1 side, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the first flow path **241** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**.

In the second flow path **242**, one introduction flow path **280** branches into a plurality of connection portions **290**. The second distribution flow path **252** branches into a plurality of second bifurcation flow paths **262**, in the same surface (which is a boundary surface in which the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** are bonded to each other) with the second distribution flow path **252**. Details of this will be described below.

In this embodiment, the second distribution flow path **252** branches into six second bifurcation flow paths **262**, in the surface (which is a boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**) parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The six second bifurcation flow paths **262** branching off from the second distribution flow path **252***a* are referred to as second bifurcation flow paths **262***a***1** to **262***a***6**.

Similarly, six second bifurcation flow paths **262** branching off from the second distribution flow path **252***b* are referred to as second bifurcation flow paths **262***b***1** to **262***b***6**.

Hereinafter, the second bifurcation flow path **262***a* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the second bifurcation flow path **262***a*. The second bifurcation flow path **262***b* indicates all of the six bifurcation flow paths connected to the second bifurcation flow path **262***b*. The second bifurcation flow path **262** indicates all of the twelve bifurcation flow path connected to the second bifurcation flow paths **262***a* and **262***b*. Furthermore, the bifurcation flow path **260** indicates all of the twenty-four bifurcation flow paths described above.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to second bifurcation flow paths **262***a***2** to **262***a***5** of the six second bifurcation flow paths **262***a***1** to **262***a***6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the second bifurcation flow paths **262***a***2** to **262***a***5** are aligned in order from the Y1 side to the Y2 side. The second bifurcation flow paths **262***b***1** to **262***b***6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

Specifically, a plurality of branch groove portions **223***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portions **222***a* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. In addition, a plurality of branch groove portions **214***a* which communicate with the distribution groove portions **213***a* and extend to a side opposite to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. The branch groove portion **223***a* and the branch groove portion **214***a* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **223***a* and the branch groove portion **214***a* face each other, in such a manner that the second bifurcation flow path **262***a* is formed.

A plurality of branch groove portions **223***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portions **222***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z2-side surface of the second flow-path member **220**. In addition, a plurality of branch groove portions **214***b* which communicate with the distribution groove portions **213***b* and extend to the opening portion **201** side are provided in the Z1-side surface of the first flow-path member **210**. The branch groove portion **223***b* and the branch groove portion **214***b* are sealed in a state where the branch groove portion **223***b* and the branch groove portion **214***b* face to each other, in such a manner that the second bifurcation flow path **262***b* is formed.

The second bifurcation flow path **262***a* is constituted of both the branch groove portions **214***a* in the first flow-path member **210** and the branch groove portion **223***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the second bifurcation flow path **262***b* is constituted of both the branch groove portion **214***b* in the first flow-path member **210** and the branch groove portion **223***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. As a result, the cross-sectional areas of the second bifurcation flow paths **262***a* and **262***b* are widened, and thus pressure losses in the second bifurcation flow paths **262***a* and **262***b* are reduced. The second bifurcation flow path **262***a* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **214***a* in the first flow-path member **210** and the second bifurcation flow path **262***b* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **214***b* in the first flow-path member **210**. Alternatively, the second bifurcation flow path **262***a* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **223***a* in the second flow-path member **220** and the second bifurcation flow path **262***b* may be constituted of only the branch groove portion **223***b* in the second flow-path member **220**. The branch groove portions **214***a* and **214***b* are formed in only the first flow-path member **210** on the Z2 side. Accordingly, in the area Q which is inclined in the Ya direction, and thus the Ya-direction width increases as the area Q extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side, as described below, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**. Furthermore, the branch groove portions **223***a* and **223***b* are formed in only the second flow-path member **220** on the Z1 side. As a result, in the area P of which the width in the Ya direction increases as the area P extends from the Z2 side to the Z1 side, the degree of freedom in the arrangement of the second flow path **242** can be improved while preventing interference with the COF substrate **98**.

An end portion of the first bifurcation flow path **261**, which is the end portion on a side opposite to the first distribution flow path **251**, is connected to a first vertical flow path **271**. Specifically, the first vertical flow path **271** is formed as a through-hole which passes through the third flow-path member **230** in the Z direction.

In this embodiment, vertical flow paths are respectively connected to the first bifurcation flow paths **261*a*1** to **261*a*6** and **261*b*1** to **261*b*6**. In other words, in total, twelve first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6** and **271*b*1** to **271*b*6** are respectively connected to the first bifurcation flow paths.

Similarly, an end portion of the second bifurcation flow path **262**, which is the end portion on a side opposite to the second distribution flow path **252**, is connected to a second vertical flow path (which is the second flow path of the invention) **272**. Specifically, a through-hole **224** is provided in the second flow-path member **220**, in a state where the through-hole **224** passes through the second flow-path member **220** in the Z direction. A through-hole **233** is provided in the third flow-path member **230**, in a state where the through-hole **233** passes through the third flow-path member **230** in the Z direction. The through-hole **224** and the through-hole **233** communicate with each other, in such a manner that the second vertical flow path **272** is formed.

In this embodiment, in total, twelve second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** and **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** are respectively connected to second bifurcation flow paths **262*a*1** to **262*a*6** and **262*b*1** to **262*b*6**.

Hereinafter, a first vertical flow path **271*a*** indicates the first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6**. A first vertical flow path **271*b*** indicates the first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6**. The first vertical flow path **271** indicates all of the first vertical flow paths **271*a*** and the first vertical flow paths **271*b***.

Similarly, a second vertical flow path **272*a*** indicates the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**. A second vertical flow path **272*b*** indicates the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6**. The second vertical flow path **272** indicates all of the second vertical flow paths **272*a*** and the second vertical flow paths **272*b***.

Furthermore, a vertical flow path **270** indicates all of the twenty-four vertical flow paths described above.

The bifurcation flow path **260**, the vertical flow path **270**, and the connection portion **290** correspond to tributary flow paths. In some cases, the tributary flow path will be referred to simply as a tributary portion.

Reference letters and numerals corresponding to the first vertical flow paths **271*a*2** to **271*a*5** of the six first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6** aligned in the Y direction are omitted in the accompanying drawings. However, it is assumed that the first vertical flow paths **271*a*2** to **271*a*5** are aligned in order from the Y1 side to the Y2 side. The first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6**, the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, and the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

The vertical flow path **270** described above has the connection portion **290** which is an opening on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. The connection portion **290** communicates with the introduction path **44** provided in the head main body **110**. Details of this will be described below.

In this embodiment, the first vertical flow paths **271*a*1** to **271*a*6** respectively have first connection portions **291*a*1** to **291*a*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. In addition, the first vertical flow paths **271*b*1** to **271*b*6** respectively have first connection portions **291*b*1** to **291*b*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. Similarly, the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** respectively have second connection portions **292*a*1** to **291*a*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**. In addition, the second vertical flow paths **272*b*1** to **272*b*6** respectively have second connection portions **292*b*1** to **291*b*6** which are openings on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**.

The first connection portion **291*a*1**, the first connection portion **291*b*1**, the second connection portion **292*a*1**, and the second connection portion **292*b*1** are connected to one of the six head main bodies **110**. The first connection portions **291*a*2** to **291*a*6**, the first connection portions **291*b*2** to **291*b*6**, the second connection portions **292*a*2** to **292*a*6**, and the second connection portions **292*b*2** to **292*b*6** have a similar configuration to that described above. In other words, the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b*** are connected to one head main body **110**.

Hereinafter, the first connection portion **291*a*** indicates the first connection portions **291*a*1** to **291*a*6**. The first connection portion **291*b*** indicates the first connection portions **291*b*1** to **291*b*6**. A first connection portion **291** indicates all of the first connection portions **291*a*** and the first connection portions **291*b***.

Similarly, the second connection portion **292*a*** indicates the second connection portions **292*a*1** to **292*a*6**. The second connection portion **292*b*** indicates the second connection portion **292*b*1** to **292*b*6**. A second connection portion **292** indicates all of the second connection portions **292*a*** and the second connection portions **292*b***.

Furthermore, a connection portion **290** indicates all of the twenty-four connection portions described above. The connection portion **290** corresponds to an outlet port of the invention.

The flow-path member **200** according to this embodiment includes four flow paths **240**, in other words, the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, a second flow path **242*a***, and a second flow path **242*b***, as described above. In each flow path **240**, a part extending from the introduction flow path **280** as an ink inlet port to an distribution flow path **250** constitutes one flow path and the distribution flow path **250** branches into bifurcation flow paths **260**. The bifurcation flow paths **260** are connected to a plurality of head main bodies **110** via both the vertical flow paths **270** and the connection portions **290**.

In this embodiment, a black ink Bk, a magenta ink M, a cyan ink C, and a yellow ink Y are used. The cyan ink C, the yellow ink Y, the black ink Bk, and the magenta ink M are respectively supplied from the liquid storage units (not illustrated) to the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b***. The color inks respectively flow through the first flow path **241*a***, the first flow path **241*b***, the second flow path **242*a***, and the second flow path **242*b***, and then the color inks are supplied to the head main bodies **110**.

In this case, the distribution flow path **250** corresponds to a mainstream portion of the invention. However, specifically, the mainstream portion is a flow path which is interposed between two outside flow paths, out of the bifurcation flow path **260** which is located on the most upstream side and connected to the distribution flow path **250**, the bifurcation flow path **260** which is located on the most downstream side, and the introduction flow path **280** which introduces liquid to the distribution flow path **250**. The distribution flow path **250** may be constituted of a horizontal flow path, as described above. However, the distribution flow path **250** may be constituted of an inclined flow path. When the distribution flow path **250** is constituted of an inclined flow path, the vertical direction size of the flow path is gradually increased in accordance with an increase in the number of tributary portions. However, when the distribution flow path **250** is constituted of a horizontal flow path, as described above, there is an advantage in that the vertical-direction size of the flow path can be reduced. When the distribution flow path **250** is constituted of an inclined flow path, there is an advantage in that it is easy to process the flow path because the flow path is simply formed by opening a hole in a flow path substrate.

Furthermore, the bifurcation flow path **260**, the vertical flow path **270**, and the connection portion **290** correspond to tributary portions of the invention. However, the tributary portions may be constituted of horizontal flow paths or inclined flow paths, as long as the tributary portions include the vertical flow path **270**. The flow paths may be provided by forming a hole in a flow path substrate. Alternatively, the flow paths may be constituted by tubes. In addition, the lengths of tributary portions may be the same or may be different from one another. The vertical flow path **270** may be a flow path extending in a vertical direction. However, the vertical flow path **270** may be a flow path which is inclined with respect to the vertical direction and allows ink to flow in the vertical direction. Such an inclined flow path is referred to as a vertical flow path extending in the vertical direction.

In the invention, the vertical flow path **270** is connected to the vertically upper portion of the manifold **95** of the head main body **110** through the connection portion **290** as an outlet port. Thus, the flow path does not extend, in the manifold **95**, in the horizontal direction and the flow path is provided in the vertically upper portion of the manifold **95**. Thus, it is possible to reduce the horizontal-direction size.

The tributary portion may include or may not include a horizontal flow path. Thus, the vertical flow path **270** may be directly connected to the distribution flow path **250**, without the bifurcation flow path **260**.

When the bifurcation flow path **260** is provided as described above, there is an advantage in that degree of freedom in the arrangement of the vertical flow path **270** is increased in terms of the relationship between the manifold **95** and the vertical flow path **270**.

In this embodiment, the cross-sectional areas in the middle of the first flow path **241**, the second flow path **242**, and the vertical flow path **270** change, in such a manner that pressure losses in the respective vertical flow paths **270** are adjusted. Hereinafter, the configuration will be described with reference to the second flow path **242** as an specific example.

FIGS. **17**A and **17**B illustrate perspective views of the second vertical flow path **272**. Each of the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** is constituted of a small-diameter flow path D**1**, a large-diameter flow path D**2**, and a tapered portion D**3**, as illustrated in FIGS. **17**A and **17**B. The small-diameter flow path D**1** is located on the upstream side of the second vertical flow path **272*a*** and has a first cross-sectional area. The large-diameter flow path D**2** is located on the downstream side of the second vertical flow path **272*a*** and has a second cross-sectional area. The tapered portion D**3** is located in a portion between the small-diameter flow path D**1** and the large-diameter flow path D**2**. The cross-sectional area of the large-diameter flow path D**2** is greater than that of the small-diameter flow path D**1**. In the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, positions in which the cross-sectional areas change are different from one another, and thus the lengths of the small-diameter flow paths D**1** and the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths D**2** are different from one another. In other words, in the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, lengths L**1*a*1** to L**1*a*6** of the small-diameter flow paths D**1** are gradually reduced from the second vertical flow path **272*a*6** to the second vertical flow path **272*a*1**. In contrast, in the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, lengths L**2*a*1** to L**2*a*6** of the large-diameter flow paths D**2** (which include the tapered portions D**3**) gradually extend from the second vertical flow path **272*a*6** to the second vertical flow path **272*a*1**.

In this case, the respective groups of the second bifurcation flow paths **262*a*1** to **262*a*6** and the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** communicate with the second distribution flow path **252*a*** communicating with the second introduction flow path **282*a***. In this embodiment, both the second distribution flow path **252** and the second bifurcation flow path **262** are provided in a surface parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20*a***. However, distances from the second introduction flow path **282*a*** to the respective second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** of the groups are different from one another. In such a bifurcation flow path **260** in which the distances from the introduction flow path **280** to the respective vertical flow paths **270** of the groups are different from one another, variation in pressure losses occurs in flow paths extends to the respective vertical flow paths **270**. However, as described above, small-diameter flow paths **272**D**1** and large-diameter flow paths **272**D**2** are provided in the vertical flow paths **270** and the positions in which cross-sectional areas change are set to be different from one another in the respective vertical flow paths **270**, in such a manner that variation in the pressure losses is adjusted in the respective flow paths. As a result, the amounts of the pressure losses can be uniformized.

In other words, since the configuration described above is applied, the pressure losses in the respective second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** are adjusted. In this embodiment, difference in supply pressure occurs inlet ports of the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**, and thus the supply pressure is gradually reduced from the second vertical flow path **272*a*6** to the second vertical flow path **272*a*1** (in other words, the pressure loss in the flow path extending to the inlet port is gradually increases). To uniformize the difference in supply pressure, the lengths L**1*a*1** to L**1*a*6** of the small-diameter flow paths **272**D**1*a*1** to **272**D**1*a*6** of the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** are gradually reduced from the second vertical flow path **272*a*6** to the second vertical flow path **272*a*1**, in such a manner that the pressure losses are adjusted such that the pressure losses are gradually reduced from the second vertical flow path **272*a*6** to the second vertical flow path **272*a*1**. In other words, in the respective vertical flow paths **270**, the positions in which the cross-sectional areas changes from the cross-sectional area of the small-diameter flow path **272**D**1** to the cross-sectional area of the large-diameter flow path **272**D**2** and the distances between the vertical flow paths **270** and the liquid ejection surface **20*a*** are adjusted. Accordingly, the pressure losses in the respective flow paths are adjusted, and thus the supply pressures are substantially uniformized in the outlet ports of the respective second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**.

FIG. **18** illustrates the comparison result of pressure losses (which are the pressure losses in flow paths between the mainstream portions and the tributary portions) in the respective flow paths having such a configuration. Flow paths of No. **1** to No. **6** correspond to flow paths including the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**. In comparison targets, positions in which cross-sectional areas change are the same in the second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6**. As a result, it is possible to understand that differences in pressure losses in flow paths extending to the inlet ports of the respective second vertical flow paths **272*a*1** to **272*a*6** are uniformized by adjusting the positions in which the cross-sectional areas change. The first flow path portion

251, the first bifurcation flow path portion 261, and the first vertical flow path 271 of the first flow path 241 have a similar configuration.

In the illustration of FIGS. 17A and 17B, the cross-sectional area of the second distribution flow path 252 is constant. However, when it is assumed that flow rates in relation to the respective vertical flow paths 270 are set to be the same, the flow rate and the flow velocity of ink in the distribution flow path 250 change in accordance with the number of bifurcation flow paths. Accordingly, to reduce variation in flow velocities in the respective bifurcation flow paths 260 of the groups, which are connected to the distribution flow path 250, the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path 250 is reduced in accordance with the number of distribution points, in such a manner that variation in the flow velocities may be reduced. In other words, the cross-sectional area of a part of the distribution flow path 250, which is a portion from the introduction flow path 280 to the first-branched-off bifurcation flow path 260, is set to have the maximum value and the cross-sectional area of a part of the distribution flow path 250, which is a portion to the successive-branched-off bifurcation flow path 260, is set to have a value smaller than the maximum value. Accordingly, the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path 250 is gradually reduced in relation to the respective bifurcation flow paths 260, in such a manner that variation in the flow velocity can be reduced. Thus, variation in the flow velocity can be reduced in the respective bifurcation flow paths 260. As a result, it is possible to solve a problem that air-bubble discharge properties are deteriorated due to a reduction in flow velocity.

Here, even when the entirety of the large-diameter flow path 272D2 is constituted of a tapered flow path 272D4, both variation in the flow velocities in the respective bifurcation flow paths 260 and variation in the pressure losses in the flow paths extending to the respective bifurcation flow paths 260 can also be reduced, as illustrated in FIG. 19. Furthermore, the positional relationship between the small-diameter flow path 272D1 and the large-diameter flow path 272D2 is inverted, as illustrated in FIG. 20, the same effect can be obtained. In other words, even when the large-diameter flow path 272D2 constitutes the upstream side of the second vertical flow path 272 and the small-diameter flow path 272D1 constitutes the downstream side thereof, it is possible to obtain the same effect.

In the configurations illustrated in FIGS. 17A, 17B, and 19, the cross-sectional area of a part of the vertical flow path 270, which is a vertical flow path portion in a connection portion 275 in which the bifurcation flow path 260 constituted of a horizontal flow path changes to the vertical flow path 270, is relatively small. Accordingly, it is difficult for the flow velocity to be reduced. As a result, there is an advantage in that favorable air-bubble discharge properties is ensured in the connection portion 275. Details of the connection portion 275 will be described below. In the configuration illustrated in FIG. 20, the cross-sectional area of a flow path in the connection portion 275 is relatively large. However, there is no problem as long as air-bubble discharge properties are not deteriorated.

In the configurations illustrated in FIGS. 17A, 17B, 19, and 20, the connection portions 290 as an outlet port can have the same diameter. As a result, there is an advantage in that it is easy to connect the connection portions 290 and the manifolds 95 of the head main body 110.

In the configuration illustrated in FIGS. 17A and 17B, the tapered portion 272D3 is provided in a portion between the small-diameter flow path 272D1 and the large-diameter flow path 272D2. As a result, there is an advantage in that it is possible to remove an area in which liquid is likely to remain. However, even when the tapered portion 272D3 is not provided and the diameter of the second vertical flow path 272 is suddenly changed, there is no problem. In either configuration, there is an advantage in that it is difficult for a problem, such as dragging of air bubbles, to occur, compared to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 20.

In the configurations illustrated in FIGS. 17A, 17B, 19, and 20, the small-diameter flow paths 272D1 are aligned in the Y direction, and thus it is easy to ensure a space between adjacent small-diameter flow paths 272D1. Accordingly, there is an advantage in that a wiring substrate (that is, the COF substrate 98) connected to the head main body 110 can be disposed in a portion between adjacent vertical flow paths 270, as described below.

In the configuration described above, the positional relationships between the small-diameter flow paths 272D1 and the large-diameter flow paths 272D2 are the same in the respective flow paths. However, in the respective flow paths, the positional relationships may be different from one another.

In the configuration described above, the small-diameter flow paths 272D1 and the large-diameter flow paths 272D2 are provided in the vertical flow paths 270, in such a manner that the positions in which the diameters change are set to be different from one another, in order to uniformize difference in the pressure losses in the flow paths extending to the inlet ports of the vertical flow paths 270. However, the purpose of the configuration in which the small-diameter flow paths 272D1 and the large-diameter flow paths 272D2 are provided in the vertical flow paths 270, in such a manner that the positions in which the diameters change are set to be different from one another, is not limited thereto. The small-diameter flow paths 272D1 and the large-diameter flow paths 272D2 are provided in the vertical flow paths 270, in such a manner that positions in which the diameters change may be set to be different from one another such that, when, for example, the sizes of the manifolds 95 of the head main body 110 are different from each other, the vertical flow paths 270 correspond to the optimal supply pressures which are set to the respective vertical flow paths 270.

In the configuration described above, the small-diameter flow paths 272D1 of the flow paths have the same diameter and the large-diameter flow paths 272D2 of the flow paths have the same diameter. However, in the flow paths, the diameters may be set to be different from one another. In this case, pressure losses in the respective flow paths can be adjusted with more precision. Even in this case, it is preferable that flow paths on the outlet port sides have the same diameter because it is easy to connect the flow paths and the head main body 110, as described above.

The cross-sectional area of the vertical flow path 270 changes in the middle thereof, as described above, in such a manner that flow-path resistance of the vertical flow path 270 changes in the middle thereof. Accordingly, each vertical flow path 270 can be constituted of a flow path having a large flow-path resistance and s flow path having a small flow-path resistance. As a result, when a reduction in variation in pressure losses in the respective vertical flow paths 270 is required, it is necessary to simply set the lengths of the respective flow paths to appropriate values. Even when the number of vertical flow paths 270 increases, in the vertical flow path 270, it is necessary to simply set an approximate ratio between the length of the flow path having a large flow-path resistance and the length of the flow path having a small flow-path resistance. As a result, the radial-direction size of the flow path can be reduced, compared to in the case where the cross-sectional areas of the vertical flow paths **270** change to the same extent. Accordingly, even in the most distant tributary portion of the distribution flow path **250**, which is located most far away from the introduction flow path **280**, a flow path having a small cross-sectional area is provided in the vertical flow path **270**, and thus favorable air-bubble discharge properties are also ensured in the vertical flow path **270**. Furthermore, since the flow path having a small cross-sectional area is provided, it is easy to arrange, for example, the COF substrate **98** in a space between adjacent vertical flow paths **270** in the Y direction.

In this case, the bifurcation flow path **260** is formed in both a portion between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** and a portion between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**, and thus the bifurcation flow path **260** is formed in a two-stage shape, as described above. Similarly, the distribution flow path **250** is formed in a two-stage shape.

FIGS. **21**A and **21**B illustrate the schematic configuration of the distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260**. In a case where a flow path A**1** of a first stage and a flow path A**2** of a second stage are projected onto a plane including the Z direction, when the projection images thereof do not overlap, in the plane, in a direction perpendicular to the Z direction, it is possible to reduce the vertical-direction (in other words, the thickness-direction) size of the member. When the projection images overlap each other, as illustrated in FIG. **21**B, it is possible to reduce the X-direction/Y-direction (which is the width direction of the flow path) size of the member. Either configuration may be applied to the invention. Both the flow path A**1** of the first stage and the flow path A**2** of the second stage may be the distribution flow paths **250** or may be the bifurcation flow paths **260**.

In the four flow paths **240** described above, in the flow paths A**1** of the first stage and the flow paths A**2** of the second stage, the distances from the inlet ports of the introduction flow paths **280** to the distribution flow paths **250** are different from each other. Thus, variation in the pressure losses occurs in the flow paths. It is preferable that, in a portion between the flow path A**1** of the first stage and the flow path A**2** of the second stage, the diameter of the introduction flow path **280** and the cross-sectional area of a part of the distribution flow path **250**, which is the portion extending to the intersection portion **410**, change, in order to reduce the variation in the pressure losses. Specifically, since the distance between the inlet port of the introduction flow path **280** of the flow path A**2** of the second stage and the distribution flow path **250** thereof are longer than that of the flow path A**1** of the first stage, the cross-sectional area of a part of the first flow path **241**, which is the portion extending to the intersection portion **410** of the first flow path portion **251** may be set to be greater than the cross-sectional area of the second flow path **242**, which is the portion extending to the intersection portion **410** of the second distribution flow path **252**. Furthermore, it is preferable that, to flow air bubbles downward, the size of the introduction flow path **280** is reduced as much as possible. It is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the introduction flow path **280** is set to the value smaller than the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250**.

In either configuration, the bifurcation flow path **250** of the this embodiment extends in the horizontal direction and is formed in a two-stage shape, in a state where the distribution flow path **250** is formed in both the portion between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** as the flow-path member **200** and the portion between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230** as the flow-path member **200**. Similarly, the distribution flow path **260** is formed in a two-stage shape. The vertical flow paths **270** are aligned in the horizontal direction, in the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230** as the flow-path member **200**. In other words, the flow-path member **200** shared in common to the bifurcation flow paths **260** corresponds to a vertical flow-path forming member of the invention. Tributary portions corresponding to six head main bodies **110** are formed in the flow-path member **200**.

The six head main bodies **110** are connected to the third flow-path member **230**. In addition, the connection portions **290** are connected to the manifolds **95**. Four manifolds **95** are provided to each of the six head main bodies **110**, and thus, in total, twenty-four manifolds **95** are provided in the six head main bodies **110**. In other words, the third flow-path member **230** corresponds to an outlet-port forming member of the invention, which is shared in common to the six head main bodies **110**. When such a common outlet-port forming member is provided, there is an advantage in that it is easy to fix the flow-path forming member to the plurality of head main bodies **110**, compared to in the case where outlet-port forming members are separately provided corresponding to the respective head main bodies **110** having the manifolds **95**.

A member which forms the manifold **95** of the head main body **110** may be directly fixed to the third flow-path member **230** in which the outlet ports are formed, as described above. However, another member may be interposed therebetween.

In addition, the opening portion **201** is provided in the flow-path member **200**. The COF substrate **98** provided in the head main body **110** is inserted through the opening portion **201**. In this embodiment, the first opening portion **215** is provided in the first flow-path member **210**. The first opening portion **215** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the first flow-path member **210**. The second opening portion **225** is provided in the second flow-path member **220** and the second opening portion **225** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the second flow-path member **220**. The third opening portion **235** is provided in the third flow-path member **230**. The third opening portion **235** is inclined with respect to the Z direction and passes through the third flow-path member **230**.

The first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235** communicate with one another, in such a manner that one opening portion **201** is formed. The opening portion **201** has an opening shape extending in the Xa direction. Six opening portions **201** are aligned in the Y direction.

In this case, The COF substrate **98** according to this embodiment includes a lower end portion **98***c* and an upper end portion **98***d*, as illustrated in FIG. **16**. The lower end portion **98***c* is one end portion of the COF substrate **98**, which is close, in the Z direction, to the head main body **110**. The upper end portion **98***d* is the other end portion of the COF substrate **98**, which is away, in the Z direction, from the head main body **110**. The width of the upper end portion **98***d* in the Xa direction is smaller than the width of the lower end portion **98***c* in the Xa direction. In other words, in the flexible wiring substrate **98**, the plane-direction width of the one end portion is smaller than that of the one end portion.

In this embodiment, a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the first opening portion **215**, and a part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the third opening portion **235**, have a rectangular shape of which the Xa-direction width is constant. A part of the COF substrate **98**, which is inserted through the second opening portion **225**, has a trapezoidal shape of which the Xa-direction width is reduced as the part of the COF substrate **98** extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side.

Meanwhile, the opening portion **201** of the flow-path member **200** has a first opening **236** (in other words, the Z1-side opening of the third opening portion **235**) and a second opening **216** (in other words, the Z2-side opening of the first opening portion **215**). In the Z direction perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, the first opening **236** is close to the head main body **110** and the second opening **216** is away from the head main body **110**.

The size of the second opening **216** in the Xa direction is smaller than the size of the first opening **236** in the Xa direction. In other words, the width of the opening portion **201** in the Xa direction is reduced as the opening portion **201** extends from the Z1 side to the Z2 side in the Z direction. Specifically, the opening portion **201** has a shape allowing the COF substrate **98** to be accommodated therein. The width of the opening portion **201** in the Xa direction is slightly greater than the width of the COF substrate **98** in the Xa direction.

The first opening portion **215** of the first flow-path member **210**, the second opening portion **225** of the second flow-path member **220**, and the third opening portion **235** of the third flow-path member **230** are provided in a space between adjacent vertical flow paths **270** in the Y direction. Particularly, a space between adjacent small-diameter flow paths **272**D1 of the vertical flow paths **270** is relatively increased, and thus it is possible to relatively easily provide, in the space, the first opening portion **215**, the second opening portion **225**, and the third opening portion **235**.

FIG. **22** illustrates the schematic perspective view of the distribution flow path **250**, the bifurcation flow path **260**, and the vertical flow path **270** of this embodiment. In this embodiment, the distribution flow path **250** extends in the horizontal direction and is formed in a two-stage shape, as illustrated in FIG. **22**. The vertical flow paths **270** are aligned in the horizontal direction.

The respective second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6** are constituted of the small-diameter flow paths **272**D1, the large-diameter flow paths **272**D2, and the tapered portions **272**D3, as described above. The small-diameter flow path **272**D1 is located on the upstream side of the second vertical flow path and has a first cross-sectional area. The large-diameter flow path **272**D2 is located on the downstream side of the second vertical flow path and has a second cross-sectional area. The tapered portion **272**D3 is located in a portion between the small-diameter flow path **272**D1 and the large-diameter flow path **272**D2. The cross-sectional area of the large-diameter flow path **272**D2 is set to be greater than that of the small-diameter flow path **272**D1. In the second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6**, positions in which the cross-sectional areas change are different from one another, and thus the lengths of the respective small-diameter flow paths **272**D1*a***1** to **272**D1*a***6** and the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths **272**D2*a***1** to **272**D2*a***6** are different from one another. In other words, the lengths of the respective small-diameter flow paths **272**D1*a***1** to **272**D1*a***6** and the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths **272**D2*a***1** to **272**D2*a***6** are appropriately set in accordance with the distances between the second introduction flow path **282***a* connected to the second distribution flow path **252***a* and the respective second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6**. The second vertical flow paths **272***b***1** to **272***b***6** have a similar configuration to that described above.

Furthermore, similarly to the second vertical flow path **272**, the respective first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** are constituted of the small-diameter flow paths **271**D1, the large-diameter flow paths **271**D2, and the tapered portions **271**D3, as described above. The small-diameter flow path **271**D1 is located on the upstream side of the first vertical flow path and has a first cross-sectional area. The large-diameter flow path **271**D2 is located on the downstream side of the first vertical flow path and has a second cross-sectional area. The tapered portion **272**D3 is located in a portion between the small-diameter flow path **271**D1 and the large-diameter flow path **271**D2. The cross-sectional area of the large-diameter flow path **271**D2 is set to be greater than that of the small-diameter flow path **271**D1. In the first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6**, positions in which the cross-sectional areas change are different from one another, and thus the lengths of the respective small-diameter flow paths **272**D1 and the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths **272**D2 are different from one another. In other words, the lengths of the respective small-diameter flow paths **271**D1*a***1** to **271**D1*a***6** and the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths **271**D2*a***1** to **271**D2*a***6** are appropriately set in accordance with the distances between the first introduction flow path **281***a* connected to the first distribution flow path **251***a* and the respective first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6**. Specifically, the lengths L1*a***1** to L1*a***6** of the small-diameter flow paths **271**D1*a***1** to **271**D1*a***6** of the first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** are gradually reduced from the first vertical flow path **271***a***1** to the first vertical flow path **271***a***6**. In contrast, lengths L2*a***1** to L2*a***6** of the large-diameter flow paths (which include the tapered portions D3) **271**D2*a***1** to **271**D2*a***6** of the first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** gradually increase from the first vertical flow path **271***a***1** to the first vertical flow path **271***a***6**.

The distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260** are provided in a plane parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*, as described above. Furthermore, the distribution flow path **250** is formed in a two-stage shape in the vertical direction and the bifurcation flow path **260** is formed in a two-stage shape in the vertical direction. In addition, the vertical flow paths **270** connected to the bifurcation flow paths **260** are aligned in the horizontal direction. As a result, a plurality of flow paths can be provided in a common flow-path member **200**, with high efficiency.

In the first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** which branch off from the first flow path portion **251** having a two-stage shape and the second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6** which branch off from the second distribution flow path **252** having a two-stage shape, the first vertical flow path **271***a***1** and the second vertical flow path **272***a***6**, for example, are respectively connected to two manifolds **95** of one head main body **110**. Furthermore, the first vertical flow path **271***a***6** and the second vertical flow path **272***a***1** are respectively connected to two manifolds **95** of the other head main body **110**. Accordingly, it is preferable that at least supply pressures of outlet ports of the vertical flow paths **270** connected to one head main body **110** are set to be uniform. Furthermore, when the types of the six head main bodies **110** are the same, it is preferable that supply pressures of the outlet ports of all of the vertical flow paths **270** are set to be uniform. Needless to say, when the types of the head main bodies **110** are different from each other, the pressure losses in the vertical flow paths **270** are adjusted such that the supply pressures become desired values.

In the embodiment described above, it is preferable that the minimum value of the flow path resistance of the distribution flow path **250**, which is the value per unit distance, is smaller than the minimum value of the flow path resistance of each bifurcation flow path **260**, which is the value per unit distance. Furthermore, it is preferable that the minimum value of the flow path resistance of the distribution flow path **250** is smaller than the minimum value of the flow path resistance of each bifurcation flow path **270**, which is the value per unit distance. In other words, the minimum value of the flow path resistance of the distribution flow path **250** may be set, with respect to all of the bifurcation flow paths **260** and the vertical flow paths **270**, to be smaller than the minimum value of the flow path resistance of each bifurcation flow path **260** or each vertical flow path **270**. In this case, the flow path resistance of the distribution flow path **250** is small, as described above. Thus, even when the number of bifurcation flow paths **260** and the number of the vertical flow paths **270** increase, it is possible to reduce variation in pressure losses in the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270**, compared to in the case where such a relationship is not satisfied.

Furthermore, it is preferable that the respective minimum values of the cross-sectional areas of each bifurcation flow path **260** and each vertical flow path **270** are smaller than the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250**. In other words, in any bifurcation flow paths **260** and the vertical flow paths **270**, it is preferable that the respective minimum values of the cross-sectional areas of the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270** are smaller than the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250**. In this case, it is possible to increase the flow velocity of liquid in the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270**. As a result, it is possible to improve air-bubble discharge properties.

Furthermore, it is preferable that the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250** is equal to or greater than the respective maximum values of the cross-sectional areas of each bifurcation flow path **260** and each vertical flow path **270**. In other words, it is preferable that the minimum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250** is set, with respect to all of the bifurcation flow paths **260** and the vertical flow paths **270**, to be greater than the respective maximum values of the cross-sectional areas of each bifurcation flow path **260** and each vertical flow path **270**. In this case, the flow path resistance of the distribution flow path **250** is set to an adequately small value. Thus, even when the number of the bifurcation flow paths **260** and the number of vertical flow paths **270** increase, it is possible to reduce variation in the pressure losses in the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270**.

In addition, it is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the connection portion **290** as an outlet port is smaller than the maximum value of the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250**. Furthermore, it is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the connection portion **290** is greater than the respective minimum values of the cross-sectional areas of each bifurcation flow path **260** and each vertical flow path **270**. In this case, in a plurality of bifurcation flow paths **260** and the vertical flow paths **270**, the cross-sectional areas of the connection portions **290** which are outlet ports of the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270** satisfy such a relationship. Thus, it is possible to reduce variation in the flow velocity in the flow paths, compared to in the case where the relationship mentioned above is not satisfied. In addition, the diameters of head-main-body-side ports connected to outlet ports can be set to the same, in relation to the respective head main bodies. As a result, it is easy to assemble the members.

Embodiment 2

In the embodiment described above, pressure-loss adjustment is performed in each tributary portion of the vertical flow path **270**. However, the bifurcation flow path **260** may have a structure capable of performing pressure-loss adjustment. The other members have the same configuration as those of the members of the embodiment described above. Thus, descriptions thereof will not be repeated.

Here, details of a connection portion between the bifurcation flow path **260** and the vertical flow path **270** will be described with reference to FIG. **23**.

The bifurcation flow path **260** extends in a direction intersecting the vertical flow path **270** extending in the vertical direction. In this embodiment, the bifurcation flow path **260** extends in a surface parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. In a case where a portion in which the extended flow path of the bifurcation flow path **260** intersects the extended flow path of the vertical flow path **270** is set to the connection portion **275**, when the shape of a surface of the connection portion **275**, which is the surface on the upper side in the vertical direction, is formed as follows, in a plan view of a cross-sectional area including both the extension direction of the bifurcation flow path **260** and the extension direction of the vertical flow path **270**. In the upper side of the connection portion **275** in the vertical direction, a connection surface **401** connecting the surface of the bifurcation flow path **260** and the surface of the vertical flow path **270** is curved. The reason for this is that it is easy for air bubbles **403** to flow along the connection surface **401** on the upper side of the connection portion **275** in the vertical direction, and thus the air bubbles **403** is prevented from remaining in the upper side of the connection portion **275** in the vertical direction. Furthermore, the shape of the upper-side surface of the connection portion **275** in the vertical direction is not limited to a curved shape. The upper-side surface of the connection portion **275** may be constituted of, for example, an inclined surface or a plurality of connected inclined surfaces (in other words, the upper-side surface may be formed in a polygonal shape), as long as it can prevent the air bubbles **403** from remaining. The upper-side surface of the connection portion **275** may be constituted of a surface which intersects both the surface of the bifurcation flow path **260** and the surface of the vertical flow path **270**, at an angle greater than an angle **402** between an imaginary line extending in the extension direction of the bifurcation flow path **260** and an imaginary line extending in the extension direction of the vertical flow path **270**.

Although the configuration is not described in Embodiment 1, it is shared in common to Embodiments 1 and 2.

In the bifurcation flow path **260**, the intersection portion **410** is provided in the vicinity of the vertical flow path **270**. The intersection portion **410** is an area which extends from a start position **411** to an end position **412**, in the flowing direction of ink in the bifurcation flow path **260**. The intersection portion **410** of this embodiment includes an intersection surface **415** constituted of an inclined surface. Such an intersection surface **415** is provided in the intersection portion **410**, in such a manner that the cross-sectional area of the flow path is gradually reduced as the flow path extends to the downstream side, toward the connection portion **275**. Therefore, the flow velocity gradually increases, and thus flowing of air bubbles in the connection portion **275** is promoted. As a result, it is possible to prevent the air bubbles **403** from remaining.

When the intersection portion **410** is provided in the first bifurcation flow path portion **261**, the Z-direction depth of the branch groove portions **232***a* and **232***b* in the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** may be gradually reduced as the branch groove portions extend from a side in which the branch groove portions **232***a* and **232***b* respectively communicate with the distribution groove portions **231***a* and **231***b* to a side in which the openings of the through-hole portions of the first vertical flow paths **271** are provided. Specifically, on a side in which the branch groove portions **232***a* and **232***b* respectively communicate with the distribution groove portions **231***a* and **231***b*, the Z-direction depth of the branch groove portions **232***a* and the **232***b* on the Z2-side surface of the third flow-path member **230** may be set to the same value as that of the distribution groove portions **231***a* and **231***b*. On a side in which the openings of the through-hole portions of the first vertical flow paths **271** are provided, the depth of the branch groove portions **232***a* and **232***b* may be set to the value smaller than that of the distribution groove portions **231***a* and **231***b*. When the intersection portion **410** is provided in the second bifurcation flow path **262**, a similar configuration to that described above may be applied to second flow-path member **220**, instead of the third flow-path member **230**. The intersection portion **410** is provided on, particularly, a lower side in the vertical direction, in such a manner that flowing of ink to the connection surface **401** is promoted on the upper side of the connection portion **275** in the vertical direction. Accordingly, the air bubbles **403** flow to the vertical flow path **270**, along the connection surface **401** of the connection portion **275**, which is located on the upper side in the vertical direction. As a result, it is possible to prevent the air bubbles **403** from remaining.

Furthermore, it is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the vertical flow path **270** is smaller than that of the bifurcation flow path **260**. In this case, the flow velocity of ink the vertical flow path **270** increases, and thus it is possible to effectively flow the air bubbles **403** to the lower side in the vertical direction. In addition, it is preferable that the cross-sectional area of the vertical flow path **270** is smaller than the cross-sectional area of a part of the bifurcation flow path **260**, which is the portion extending from the intersection portion **410** to the connection portion **275**. In this case, the flow velocity of ink the vertical flow path **270** increases, and thus it is possible to effectively flow the air bubbles **403** to the lower side in the vertical direction.

For example, the inclination angle or the length of the inclined surface of the intersection surface **415** is appropriately set, in such a manner that it is possible to increase the flow velocity and, further, it is possible to adjust the degree of reduction in pressure loss and discharge properties of the air bubbles **403**.

The configuration of the intersection surface **415** is not limited to the configuration in which the intersection surface **415** is constituted of an inclined surface **415**A. The intersection surface **415** may be constituted of a stepped surface, as illustrated in FIG. **24**. However, when the intersection surface **415** is constituted of an inclined surface, as illustrated in FIG. **23**, it is possible to prevent air bubbles from remaining in the intersection surface **415**.

Furthermore, any configuration can be applied to the intersection portion **410**, as long as it can change the cross-sectional area of the flow-path. Thus, the cross-sectional area of the intersection portion **410** may change by changing the width (which is the size of the flow path in a direction perpendicular to the paper of FIG. **23**) of the flow path.

In other words, it is preferable that the intersection surface **415** is provided on the lower side of the bifurcation flow path **260** in the vertical direction. However, the intersection surface **415** may be provided on the upper side or a side surface of the bifurcation flow path **260**. However, when the intersection surface **415** is provided on the lower side of the bifurcation flow path **260**, as in the case of this embodiment, the flow passing through the intersection portion **410** is directed to the connection surface **401**. Thus, even when the air bubbles **403** are located in the vicinity of the connection surface **401**, the air bubbles **403** can be reliably discharged by the flow passing the intersection portion **410**. Furthermore, it is not necessary to increase/decrease the width of the flow path in a direction perpendicular to the paper of FIG. **23**, in order to increase/decrease the cross-sectional area. Thus, when a plurality of flow paths are aligned in the direction perpendicular to the paper of FIG. **23**, there is an advantage in that a gap between adjacent flow paths can be reduced. In other words, in the first bifurcation flow path portions **261***a***1** to **261***a***6**, a Y-direction gap between adjacent flow paths can be reduced. Similarly, a Y-direction gap between adjacent flow paths of the other bifurcation flow paths **260** can be reduced.

Furthermore, since such an intersection portion **410** is provided, it is possible to reduce the pressure loss in the flow path extending to the intersection portion **410**, as small as possible. As a result, it is possible to reduce the entirety of pressure losses. In other words, In the distribution flow path **250** and the bifurcation flow path **260**, the pressure losses in the flow paths extending to the intersection portions **410** are reduced as small as possible and the air-bubble discharge properties in the connection portions **275** are improved by increasing the flow velocity in the intersection portions **410**. As a result, both a reduction in pressure loss and favorable air-bubble discharge properties are obtained in the entirety of the flow paths.

In this embodiment, six groups of the bifurcation flow paths **260** and the vertical flow paths **270** are provided in one flow path **240**, as described above. The distances from the introduction flow path **280** to the vertical flow paths **270** of the respective groups are different from each other. FIG. **22** illustrates a schematic perspective view of both the first flow path **241***a* and the second flow path **242***a* of the flow path **240**.

The respective groups of the first bifurcation flow path portions **261***a***1** to **261***a***6** and the first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** communicate with the first distribution flow path **251***a* communicating with the first introduction flow path **281***a*, as illustrated in FIG. **22** which is referred to in Embodiment 1. Furthermore, the distances from the first introduction flow path **281***a* to the respective first vertical flow paths **271***a***1** to **271***a***6** of the groups are different from each other. Furthermore, the respective groups of the second bifurcation flow paths **262***a***1** to **262***a***6** and the second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6** communicate with the second distribution flow path **252***a* communicating with the second introduction flow path **282***a*. In addition, the distances from the second introduction flow path **282***a* to the respective second vertical flow paths **272***a***1** to **272***a***6** of the groups are different from each other.

In the bifurcation flow paths **260** having a configuration in which the distances from the introduction flow path **280** to the respective vertical flow paths **270** of the groups are different from each other, variation in pressure losses occur in portions extending to the intersection portions **410**. However, the degree of intersection between the intersection surface **415** and the start position **411** and/or the end position **412** of the intersection portion **410** changes, in such a manner that the air-bubble discharge properties and the degree of reduction in the pressure loss in the intersection portion **410** can change. As a result, it is possible to reduce variation in the pressure losses in the bifurcation flow paths **260**.

FIGS. **25**A and **25**B schematically illustrate such an example.

In a plurality of bifurcation flow paths **260** having a configuration in which, for example, the distances from the introduction flow path **280** to the respective vertical flow paths **270** are different from each other, the amount of the pressure loss in the distant bifurcation flow path **260** is greater than that of the close bifurcation flow path **260**, as illustrated in FIGS. **25**A and **25**B. In this case, to reduce variation in the pressure losses in the bifurcation flow paths **260**, the intersection portions **410** may be provided in the distant bifurcation flow path **260** and the close bifurcation flow path **260**, in a state where a distant L**1** (see FIG. **25**A) from the start position **411** of the intersection portion **410** of the distant bifurcation flow path **260** to the vertical flow path **270** is set to be smaller than a distant L**2** (see FIG. **25**B) from the start position **411** of the intersection portion **410** of the close bifurcation flow path **260** to the vertical flow path **270**. In other words, the intersection portions **410** are provided in the bifurcation flow paths **260**, in a state where the relationship of L**1**<L**2** is satisfied.

Alternatively, the intersection portions **410** may be provided in the distant bifurcation flow path **260** and the close bifurcation flow path **260**, in a state where a distant L**3** (see FIG. **25**A) from the end position **412** of the intersection portion **410** of the distant bifurcation flow path **260** to the vertical flow path **270** is set to be smaller than a distant L**4** (see FIG. **25**B) from the end position **412** of the intersection portion **410** of the close bifurcation flow path **260** to the vertical flow path **270**. In other words, the intersection portions **410** are provided in the bifurcation flow paths **260**, in a state where the relationship of L**3**<L**4** is satisfied.

The second bifurcation flow path **262** is formed in the boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**, as illustrated in FIG. **23**. However, it is preferable that the end position **412** of the intersection portion **410** is formed by only the second flow-path member **220**, without using the first flow-path member **210** and other members. In other words, when an intersection portion **410**B of which the end position **412** is located on the side of the first flow-path member **210** is provided, as illustrated in FIG. **26**, the intersection portion **410**B cannot be formed by only the branch groove portions **223***a*, **223***b*, **232***a*, and **232***b* in the first flow-path member **210**. Thus, it is necessary to provide a through-hole which passes through the first flow-path member **210**, in a direction perpendicular to the Z direction. As a result, it is difficult to perform processing. Although not illustrated, a configuration in which an intersection portion is formed by the first flow-path member **210** and other members is unpreferable in terms of processing. This situation is shared by the first bifurcation flow path portion **261** which is formed in the boundary surface between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**.

It is more preferable that an intersection portion **410**C of the second bifurcation flow path **262** is formed by only the first flow-path member **210**, as illustrated in FIG. **27**, and the end position **412** of the intersection portion **410**C is located further on the side of the second flow-path member **220** than the boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. In other words, a part of the intersection portion **410**C, which is a portion deciding the cross-sectional area of the flow path, may be located further on the side of the second flow-path member **220** than the boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. When the end position **412** is located in the boundary surface between the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**, it is difficult to manage an adhesion surface (in other words, it is difficult to manage surface roughness and a reference surface). When the configuration described above is not applied to the invention, the following problem is caused. When an adhesion surface is processed with relatively higher precision, compared to a flow path surface, the adhesion surface and the flow path surface are located, in the same plane, close to each other. As a result, management of both surfaces is complicated, and thus there is a problem in that it is difficult to perform processing. Accordingly, it is preferable that the intersection portion **410**C of the second bifurcation flow path **262** is formed by only the first flow-path member **210**, as illustrated in FIG. **27**. This situation is shared by the first bifurcation flow path portion **261** which is formed in the boundary surface between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**.

Other Embodiments

Hereinbefore, the embodiments of the invention are described. However, the basic configuration of the invention is not limited thereto.

In the recording head **100** according to Embodiment 1 or 2, the first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** are provided and the first distribution flow path **251** and the second distribution flow path **252** are located at different positions in the Z direction. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. A recording head may include a flow-path member in which flow paths parallel to the liquid ejection surface **20***a* are provided in, for example, only the same plane. According to the embodiment described above, a recording head may have a configuration in which only second flow path is provided in a flow-path member including the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220**. In the case of the recording head in which either the first flow path **241** or the second flow path **242** is not provided, as described above, the Z-direction size of the recording head **100** can be reduced.

The second flow path **242** is formed by causing the first flow-path member **210** and the second flow-path member **220** to adhere to each other and the first flow path **241** is formed by causing the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230** to adhere to each other. However, the method of forming the first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** is not limited thereto. The first flow path **241** and the second flow path **242** may be integrally formed, without causing two or more flow-path member to adhere to each other, by a lamination forming method allowing three-dimensional forming. Alternatively, each flow-path member may be formed by three-dimensional forming, molding (for example, injection molding), cutting, pressing.

The flow-path member **200** has, as the first flow path **241**, two flow paths which are the first flow path **241***a* and the first flow path **241***b*. However, the number of first flow paths is not limited thereto. One first flow path may be provided or three or more first flow paths may be provided. The second flow path **242** has a similar configuration to that described above.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* branches into the six first bifurcation flow paths **261***a*. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The first distribution flow path **251***a* may be connected to one head main body **110**, without being branched. The number of branched-off flow paths is not limited to six and may be two or more. The first distribution flow path **251***b*, the second distribution flow path **252***a*, and the second distribution flow path **252***b* have a similar configuration to that described above.

The cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250** is reduced in accordance with the number of distribution points. However, the cross-sectional area of the distribution flow path **250** may not be reduced and be constant. Furthermore, in the flow path A**1** of the first stage and the flow path A**2** of the second stage, the diameters of the introduction flow paths **280** are set to be different from each other and, further, the cross-sectional areas of parts of the distribution flow paths **260**, which are the portions extending to the intersection portions **410**, are set to be different from each other. However, in the flow path A**1** of the first stage and the flow path A**2** of the second stage, the cross-sectional areas may not be different from each other and may be the same.

In the vertical flow paths **270**, the lengths of the small-diameter flow paths D**1** are gradually increased from the vertical flow path **270** in which the distance from the introduction flow path **280** connected to the distribution flow path **250** to the vertical flow path **270** is relatively long to the vertical flow path **270** in which the distance is relatively short. Furthermore, the lengths of the large-diameter flow paths D**2** are gradually reduced from the vertical flow path **270** in which the distance is relatively long to the vertical flow path **270** in which the distance is relatively short. However, it is not necessary for all of the vertical flow paths **270** to satisfy the relationship described above. In other words, at least two vertical flow paths **270** of two or more vertical flow paths **270** may satisfy the relationship described above. Preferably, among two or more vertical flow paths **270**, a vertical flow path **270** in which the distance from the introduction flow path **280** connected to the distribution flow path **250** to the vertical flow path **270** is maximum and a vertical flow path **270** in which the distance is minimum may satisfy the relationship described above. However, when all of the vertical flow paths **270** satisfy the relationship described above, it is possible to further reduce variation in the pressure losses in the vertical flow paths **270**.

The configuration of Embodiment 1 or Embodiment 2 may be used in alone. Alternatively, the configurations of Embodiments 1 and 2 may be used in combination.

In either configuration, it is possible to more effectively flow the air bubbles **403** to the lower side in the vertical direction, as long as the cross-sectional area of the vertical flow path **270** is smaller than that of the bifurcation flow path **260**.

The first distribution flow path **251***a* is a flow path through which ink horizontally flows in a portion between the second flow-path member **220** and the third flow-path member **230**. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. In other words, the first distribution flow path **251***a* may be a flow path inclined with respect to a Z plane. The first distribution flow path **251***b*, the second distribution flow path **252***a*, and the second distribution flow path **252***b* have a similar configuration.

Furthermore, the first vertical flow path **271***a* is perpendicular to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. In other words, the first vertical flow path **271***a* may be inclined with respect to the liquid ejection surface **20***a*. The first vertical flow path **271***b*, the second vertical flow path **272***a*, and the second vertical flow path **272***b* have a similar configuration.

It is not necessary to set the Xa-direction width of the second opening **216** of the opening portion **201** in the flow-path member **200** to be smaller than that of the first opening **236**. The second opening **216** and the first opening **236** may be openings of which the Xa-direction widths are substantially the same and which allow the rectangular-shaped COF substrate **98** to be accommodated therein. On the contrary, the Xa-direction width of the second opening **216** may be greater than that of the first opening **236**.

The COF substrate **98** is provided as a flexible wiring substrate. However, a flexible print substrate (FPC) may be used as the COF substrate **98**.

In Embodiment 1 or 2, the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** are fixed using, for example, an adhesive. However, the holding member **120** and the flow-path member **200** may be integrally formed. In other words, both the hold portion **121** and the leg portion **122** may be provided on the Z1 side of the flow-path member **200**. Accordingly, the holding member **120** is not stacked in the Z direction, the Z-direction size of the flow-path member **200** can be reduced. Furthermore, since the hold portion **121** is provided in the flow-path member **200**, the size of the flow-path member **200** in both the X direction and in the Y direction can be reduced because it is necessary for the flow-path member **200** to accommodate only a plurality of head main bodies **110** and it is not necessary for the flow-path member **200** to accommodate the relay substrate **140**. Furthermore, a plurality of members are integrally formed, and thus the number of parts can be reduced. When the flow-path member **200** is constituted of the first flow-path member **210**, the second flow-path member **220**, and the third flow-path member **230**, both the hold portion **121** and the leg portion **122** may be provided on the Z1 side of the third flow-path member **230**.

In Embodiment 1 or 2, the Z direction is parallel to the vertical direction. However, without being limited thereto, the Z direction may be inclined with respect to, for example, the vertical direction.

In Embodiment 1, the head main bodies **110** are aligned in the Y direction and the plurality of head main bodies **110** constitutes the recording head **100**. However, the recording head **100** may be constituted of one head main body **110**. Furthermore, the number of the recording heads **100** provided in the head unit **101** is not limited. Two or more recording heads **100** may be mounted or one single recording head **100** may be mounted in the ink jet type recording apparatus **1**.

The ink jet type recording apparatus **1** described above is a so-called line type recording apparatus in which the head unit **101** is fixed and only the recording sheet S is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed. However, the configuration is not limited thereto. The invention can be applied to a so-called serial type recording apparatus in which the head unit **101** and one or a plurality of recording heads **100** are mounted on a carriage, the head unit **101** or the recording head **100** move in a main scanning direction intersecting the transporting direction of the recording sheet S, and the recording sheet S is transported, in such a manner that printing is performed.

The invention is intended to be applied to a general liquid ejecting head unit. The invention can be applied to a liquid ejecting head unit which includes a recording head of, for example, an ink jet type recording head of various types used for an image recording apparatus, such as a printer, a coloring material ejecting head used to manufacture a color filter for a liquid crystal display or the like, an electrode material ejecting head used to form an electrode for an organic EL display, a field emission display (FED) or the like, or a bio-organic material ejecting head used to manufacture a biochip.

A wiring substrate of the invention is not intended to be applied to only a liquid ejecting head and can be applied to, for example, a certain electronic circuit.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid ejecting head comprising:

a plurality of head main bodies, each of the plurality of head main bodies having a manifold path and nozzle openings for ejecting liquid from the manifold path; and

a flow-path member having:

an inlet port that receives the liquid from a liquid supply source;

a mainstream path that is connected to the inlet port so as to receive the liquid from the inlet port;

a plurality of tributary paths that branch off from the mainstream path so as to receive the liquid from the mainstream path; and

a plurality at outlet ports that are connected to the plurality of tributary paths so as to respectively supply the liquid to the plurality of head main bodies, wherein

in each of the tributary paths, a cross-sectional area changes in a middle position thereof, and

in the plurality of tributary paths, lengths from the plurality of outlet ports to positions where the cross-sectional areas change are different from each other.

2. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein, in each of the plurality of tributary paths, a portion in which the cross-sectional area changes has a tapered shape.

3. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a wiring substrate connected to one of the plurality of head main bodies is provided between two adjacent tributary paths of the plurality of tributary paths.

4. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**, wherein the plurality of outlet ports respectively connect to the plurality of head main bodies.

5. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**, wherein the flow-path member includes a first flow-path member and a second flow-path member, the first flow-path member being stacked on the second flow-path member,

the first flow-path member includes a first groove on a bottom side thereof,

the second flow-path member includes a second groove on an upper side thereof facing the first groove of the first flow-path member, and the liquid flows in the first and second grooves.

6. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **5**, wherein the positions where the cross-sectional areas change are formed in the second flow-path member.

7. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **6**, wherein the flow-path member includes a third flow-path member, the second flow-path member being stacked on the third flow-path member,

the second flow-path member includes a third groove on a bottom side thereof,

the third flow-path member includes a fourth groove on an upper side thereof facing the third groove of the second flow-path member, and

the liquid flows in the third and fourth grooves.

8. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **7**,

wherein diameters of the plurality of outlet ports are the same.

9. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **7**,

wherein a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths is smaller than a value of a cross-section area of the mainstream portion path.

10. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **7**,

wherein a value of a diameter of each of the plurality of outlet ports is smaller than a maximum value of a cross-sectional area of the mainstream path, and the value of the cross-section area of each of the plurality of outlet ports is greater than a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths.

11. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **7**.

12. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **5**,

wherein diameters of the plurality of outlet ports are the same.

13. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **5**,

wherein a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths is smaller than a value of a cross-section area of the mainstream.

14. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **5**,

wherein a value of a diameter of each of the plurality of outlet ports is smaller than a maximum value of a cross-sectional area of the mainstream path, and the value of the cross-section area of each of the plurality of outlet ports is greater than a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths.

15. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **6**.

16. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein diameters of the plurality of outlet ports are the same.

17. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths is smaller than a value of a cross-section area of the mainstream path.

18. The liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**,

wherein a value of diameter of each of the plurality of outlet ports is smaller than a maximum value of a cross-section area of the mainstream path, and the value of the cross-section area of each of the plurality of outlet ports is greater than a minimum value of the cross-sectional areas of the plurality of tributary paths.

19. A liquid ejecting apparatus comprising:

the liquid ejecting head according to claim **1**.

* * * * *